The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,310.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Birth

BREMAN—April 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James John Breman, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ [illegible]	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	[illegible]	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	[illegible]	26th	„ Linga	26th	9th
„ Bahrein	[illegible]	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	[illegible]	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	[illegible]th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam S[illegible] "[illegible]ARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C Ticke[illegible] despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B—The st[illegible] not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, b[illegible] at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..........11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on..........10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander, A. Cottier, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	&	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle			„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	16	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander, A. Irvine, will be despatched as above on the 15th May, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Com[illegible].

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	P.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	4	5	0	3	4	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class..........23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE fine Screw Steam-ship "JOHN BRIGHT," which has already received a good deal of Cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports as early as practicable. For Freight or Passage apply to BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 20th proximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 20th April 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASSA" will ply between the above Ports on the following days at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.		From Surat.	
April 12th,	Thursday.	April 9th,	Monday.
„ 18th,	Wednesday.	„ 15th,	Sunday.
„ 24th,	Tuesday.	„ 21st,	Saturday.
„ 30th,	Monday.	„ 27th,	Friday.
May 6th,	Sunday.	May 3rd,	Thursday.
„ 12th,	Saturday.	„ 9th,	Wednesday.
„ 18th,	Friday.	„ 15th,	Tuesday.
„ 24th,	Thursday.	„ 21st,	Monday.
„ 30th,	Wednesday.	„ 27th,	Sunday.
		June 2nd,	Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOO DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VAJESANKUR GOWRISANKUR, For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMUNA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 4th May.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The S. S. "BHIMA," 1300 tons, will be despatched about the 16th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE, 22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The OFFICES of the above Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED from No. 2 Forbes Street, to Ash Lane, Rampart Row.

MACC[illegible]LOCH, JOHN & Co., [illegible]taries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

MAZAGON LAND [illegible] RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIM[illegible] NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees [illegible] ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED). NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FIREWOOD DEALERS, IRON FOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—An AUCTION-SALE will be held at the Company's premises at Girgaum on MONDAY the 7th instant at 2 P.M., when several lots of Teak Slabs, Logs ends, Bellows and Portable Forges, Carts, Cart Bodies and spare Wheels, Cast Iron, &c. will be submitted for sale.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be made on the ground, and the balance before removal. The Lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries, Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited.)

1st May 1866.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.—J. CONNOR & Co beg to solicit the kind patronage of the above, having entered into arrangements for supplying of Material &c. of every description at moderate rates. They have now on hand every description of Cutlery, Hardware, Tools &c., and are in a position to supply also Timber of every description and Building Materials, such as Scantling of sizes, Flooring Boards, &c. Mouldings, and Cornish work. Also Stone, Brick, Chunam, Sand, and Iron of every description supplied and delivered to order at very moderate rates.

They also call the attention of the above to the material advantages to be derived from the system they have adopted for carrying on Mechanical Work of every description, Carpentery and Smiths' work in general.

J. CONNOR & Co. beg to bring to the notice of Ship Owners, Masters of Vessels, &c. that they can have all orders executed with despatch, and repairs of every description, such as Caulking, Coppering, &c. &c.

Estimates for Buildings &c. &c. given, and Contracts of every description entered into.

All Orders and Letters to be addressed to J. CONNOR & Co., Oak Lane, Fort, where further particulars and information can be obtained.

N. B.—Mofussil orders will meet prompt attention.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shi[illegible]	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts		10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts		10	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Sh[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian [illegible] tary Collars		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Gauze Ban[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Silk [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Ba[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8

Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf,	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator. Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. Engel is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST.

No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited,) to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following:—

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

In the matter of Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India of the year 1857, and of the Bombay Contract and Building Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition, praying for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 28th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Hon'ble Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by HETTASINGH MANOCKCHUND, residing at Moombadavie, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on THURSDAY the 7th day of June, proximo; and any Creditor or Contributory desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company by the said High Court under the above Act, and for staying all actions and suits against the said Company, should appear at the time of the hearing abovementioned by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1866.

EDWARD CHAPPLE, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed to more commodious premises opposite the Bank of Bombay, where he is prepared to show a large, new, and extensive Stock of the above Goods.

J. B. call special attention to his large and varied stock of Broad Cloths, Fancy Mixtures, Tweeds, Angolas and other Fancy Trouserings and Vestings, all recently and carefully selected from the most eminent manufacturers in the Home and Continental markets. Gentlemen may rest assured that every article made to measure will be found unrivalled in value, style, and perfect fitting.

The following list will convey an idea of a portion of the extensive stock:—

Tweed Suits for the Overland journey, Rs. 30.
Angola Suits, from Rs. 35 to 50.
Dress Suits, from Rs. 80 to 100.
New Lounging Coats, Rs. 30 to 40.
Angola Trousers, Rs. 12, 14, 16 to 20.
Woollen Cord Riding Breeches and Trousers, Rs. 20 to 30.
New Elphinstone Shirts, Rs. 50 per half dozen.
Best all Wool Shirts, Rs. 10.
Best Silk and Wool Cloth, Rs. 10-8.
Best Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20.
New Elphinstone ditto ditto, Rs. 20.
Gents' Dress White Shirts, "very fine," Rs. 70.
The Improved Corazza Shirts, Rs. 50 per dozen.
White and Coloured Long Cloth Shirt, Rs. 24 per dozen.
3,000 dozen Linen Collars in all the new shapes, from Rs. 6 per dozen.
An endless assortment of Hosiery, from Rs. 5 per dozen.
White and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Dogskin, Buckskin and Doeskin Gloves.
An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.
Overland Trunks in all sizes.
Christy's best Silk and Drab Hats.
Ellwood's Helmets and Shooting Hats.
Railway Rugs.
Best Witney Blankets.
Turkish Towels in 3 sizes
Huckaback Towels.

N. B.—Up Country orders will receive prompt attention and early dispatch. Cards for self-measurement and sample sent post free.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of [illegible]cards, (which must be Framed) at any or a[illegible] on either line.

J. [illegible]

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON [illegible] ROJEE DADABHOY & Co., [illegible] makers, Engine, Ship and General S[illegible] Brass Founders.

[illegible]HORNHILL [illegible] JEWE[illegible] [illegible] additions [illegible] Indian Gold m[illegible] [illegible]stablished 1850.

[illegible] [illegible]ED). [illegible] arrived ex ship [illegible] bourde, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION with[illegible] not previously disposed of, on a day to be [illegible]after advertised.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March to* 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.

Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.

J. L. BRODIE, Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

Receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet with Profit and Loss Statement;
Elect Directors in room of those retiring;
And other general business connected with the Company.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd May 1866.

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

TUESDAY, 8th May.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
UNABATED EXCITEMENT!!

PROFESSOR BUSHELL

will appear again in his
MYSTERIOUSLY GRAND SCIENTIFIC ENTERTAINMENT
embracing, on this occasion, only
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..........Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ......Rs. 2
Stalls.......... „ 3 | Pit.......... „ 1

☞ Tickets may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., (where Plan of Theatre may be seen and Seats secured), and at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. To commence at Nine.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—$\frac{c}{33746}$, 42312, 47803, $\frac{29}{51473}$, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Mofussil Financial Association are required to pay forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their CLAIMS to the undersigned.

J. L. BRODIE,
G. R. WILSON, } Liquidators.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY,

Bombay, 4, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th March 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board, JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Bombay Press Company (Limited), held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, this day it was resolved that Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts, "that ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued," be expunged. In compliance with Act XIX. of 1857, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the same place at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1866, in order to confirm the above Resolution.

By order of the Board, ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

11th April 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers, &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

D[illegible] E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF [illegible]ETTA, the well kown remedy for General [illegible] Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver [illegible] &c, which may be [illegible]

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), [illegible] Byculla, Fort and Poona.

[illegible] SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Sharehol[illegible] [illegible] Rampart [illegible]

[illegible]

1st.—That the Ba[illegible] voluntarily.
2nd.—That Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators.
3rd.—That the remuneration of the Liquidators be [illegible] thousand Rupees each.

By order of the Board of Directors, E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

Bom[illegible], 23rd April 1866.

T[illegible] UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINAN[illegible]L CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WHEREAS at [illegible] EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the [illegible]holders of the above Corporation, duly held on th[illegible] day of December 1865, it was resolved that the Resolution previously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 7th November 1865, "That the affairs of the Universal Bank and Financial Corporation (Limited) be voluntarily wound up under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857," be confirmed; and whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders, duly held on the 12th instant, it was resolved—"That Messrs. Narrayen Crustna Laud and Assaria Ludha be appointed Liquidators, and that the 2nd Call be returned to the Shareholders;" Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Company, are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several Claims for investigation.

NARRAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,
આશારીઆ લધા.
ASSARIA LUDHA,

Liquidators Universal Bank & Financial Cor. (Limited).

Bombay, 12th April 1866.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE.—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Calcutta,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Jutteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and
COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Medoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or S[illegible]	15
	Pauillac Superie[illegible]	18
	Chat[illegible]	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & [illegible] lite sup[illegible]	[illegible]
	Roeder[illegible]	[illegible]
COGNAC	Vieux [illegible]	[illegible]
	Tres-Vi[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tres Vi[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR SALE, at the Godowns [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE, [illegible] signed, WINE[illegible]

Champagne [illegible]
Hock [illegible]
Sherry [illegible]
Claret [illegible]
Brandy [illegible]

FOR SALE, at the [illegible] signed, the following W[illegible] Frederick Giesler & Co., Londo[illegible]

CHAMPAGNE...	Quarts in	Case of	[illegible]	
Do.	...Pints	do.	[illegible]	
MOSELLE	...Quarts	do.	1	
Do.	...Pints	do.	3	„
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	„
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	„
Do.	(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	„
BRANDY			1	„
CLARET	(St. Julien)		3	„
Do.	(Larose)		3	„
EAU DE COLOGNE			6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs.	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„	15	„
Do. Do.	„	13	„
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	„	38	„
PORT (Carbonell's)	„	32	„
SHERRY do.	„	32	„
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	„	30	„
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	„	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	„	30	„

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEGGATT & Co. have [illegible] following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	[illegible]	40
Do. do. do.	„	„	30
SHERRY, good	„	„	[illegible]
Do. pale	„	„	25
Do. do.	„	„	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	„	„	18
Do. a fine old Wine	„	„	22
Do. a good W[illegible]	„	„	18
TENT WINE	„	„	29
BRANDY, Pale	„	„	36
Do. [illegible]	„	„	26
SPIRIT[illegible]	„	„	15
LIQUEU[illegible]	„	„	36
[illegible]		pts.	16
[illegible]		qts.	24
No. 2, a rich Din[illegible]			[illegible]
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.			[illegible]
Breakfast... Do.			12

Apply to LEGGA[illegible] & Co., Rampart [illegible]

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	....	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA	....	„ „	Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad	....	„ „	Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	....	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	....	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	....	„ „	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE and HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to M[illegible] residents and Up-country Customers, who order [illegible]ively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a dis[illegible] of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

SELECTED SHERRIES.		Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs.	42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal		33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal		28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied		28	0
PORTS.			
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal		30	10
Second quality, Red Seal		24	10
CLARETS.			
Chateaux Margaux	Rs.	34	0
Leoville		28	0
St. Julien		22	0
Medoc		16	9
Medoc Petit		12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*			
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	Rs.	41	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.		41	24
Mumm's, best dry		44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.			
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz		40	21
Sauterne, best		26	0
SPIRITS.			
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs.	30	0
Good, second quality		24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe		20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord		20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)		30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL		21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)		20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.			
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles		42	0
Maraschino un Zara		50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)		30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)		24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)		21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)		30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe		20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy		24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters		24	12

BEERS.

Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Priced Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken. Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz. Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at „ 30 do. Also a few Cases Choice Hock at Rs. 36 per dozen. Samples at

G. B. GLADDING, Apollo Street, near High Court.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27
„ „ 2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

[illegible] Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Per doz. Rs. 90 [illegible]

Sherry [illegible]
Do. Do. [illegible]
Do. Golden, Do. [illegible]
Do. Green Seal [illegible]
Do. Fino, Fino [illegible]
Do. Red Seal [illegible]
[illegible] Black Seal [illegible] 15
Brandy, [illegible]
Do. Brand[illegible] 24
Old Tom, Red Sea[illegible]
Dry Gin, Black Seal [illegible]
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts [illegible]
Do. Pints [illegible] 10

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATL[illegible] & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a well furnished upper-storied BUNGALOW, beautifully situated in a fine open position on Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents.

11 Forbes Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing M[illegible] Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCU[illegible]H, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, [illegible] Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of a large House, situated at Rampart Row, particularly fit for a Bank or Merchant's Office. Apply to Mr. FRAMJEE [illegible] MAMA, No. 107, Moody Street, Fort.

TO LET, several OFFICES in the business part of the Fort, large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co., House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

[illegible] LET "TERRACE COTTAGE," on Malabar Hill, furnished. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co., House and Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the Second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, a BUNGALOW in "Unjeer Baug," Mount Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

It is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Bombay has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

We are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan.* 3.

The Bombay Directory.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

Our best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

N B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage, Gazette Press, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 3,000 per share nominal; Elphinstones 675 per share; New ditto 55 discount; Freres 100; Mazagons 300; United Victorias 1,375 per share; Bombay Bank shares 1 discount; Commercials 40 discount: Old Financialf 17 discount. Market extremely depressed and tending downwards.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,00,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	99 p ct premium.
,00,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	55 p ct dis.
3,00,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	35 p ct dis.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	35 p ct dis.
2,40,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 p ct pm.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	95 p ct dis.
10,25,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bombay Bank	1 discount.
750,000	250	250	......	Bombay City Bank	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	40 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	32 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	75 dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	4 discount.
750,000	25	25	1	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	68 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	40 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	28 p ct dis.
500,000	250	250	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	3	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct	National Bank of India	8½ dis.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	95 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	70 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	5 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 219
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 4th May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	" 305 to 310
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	" 310 to 315
Surat and Broach (New)	" 290 to 295
Porebunder (New)	" 280 to 285
Veeraval (New)	" 280 to 285
Khandeish (New)	" 295 to 300
Dharwar (now ready)	" 340 to 345
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 310 to 315
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 305 to 319

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4.

Strutt, Captain J. R., 3rd N. I., on duty, from Malligaum.

Carew, Assistant Surgeon R. H., Staff Medical Surgeon, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Mahaffy, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Carew, Assistant Surgeon R. H., Staff Medical Surgeon, on duty, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL HEATH.

Bombay, Thursday, 4th May.

The Preliminary Examination Committee, of which Colonel Barrow, 4th Rifles N. I., is President, will re-assemble at 6-30 A. M., to-morrow, at the Mess-room 4th Rifles N. I., for the examination in Hindoostanee language of Lance Corporal Lee, 1/4 Foot, with a view to his appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, on the 10th instant, for the higher standard.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Major Mutor, 21st Regiment N. I., from 4th to 8th May; and Captain Smythe, Colaba Sanitarium, from 5th to 9th May.

SHIPPING.

MAY. ARRIVALS.
4 Milton ....Smith ....Boston, Dec 27.
General Havelock (s)......Kingcome ......Cochin, April 28.

MAY. DEPARTURES
4 Ambleside............Bowie............Clyde.
Sam Mendel............Murdock............Liverpool.
Phlox (s)............Nacoda............Gulf of Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Yamuna, H. Bonfellow, bound to Aden and Suez.
S. S. Taptee, Druitz, bound to Varaval and Porebunder.
Ship Merchantman, C. Mauryllan, bound to London.
S. S. Niphon, Peake, bound to China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. Bhima, for Aden and Suez.
French barque Anais Emma, for Havre.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 27th, ship Beraica and barque Adrienne.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
890 Lepanto, Walker—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
845 Merchantman, Mauryllan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 18)
592 Planet, Nattras—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (in Dock).

FOR LIVERPOOL.
697 Agra, Bell. (c. l. April 21)
1162 Ajmeer, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. (c. l. April 21)
812 Alfred, Norris—Macdonald Tweedie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
1209 Alsager, Peterson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 10)
983 Ambrose, Cotter—Bell Miller & Co.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1043 Americana, Potts—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 11)
1045 Austheum, Potter—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 19)
474 Archos—Muncherjee Merwanjee & Co.
1154 Bates Family, Horg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
924 Beatrice, Thomas—Nanabhoy Dubash. (c. l. March 2)
1376 Bechardass Ambaidass, Mossop—Roper Price & Co. (c. l. April 9)
704 Bird of Paradise, McCollum—Framjee Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 26)
1332 Bulwark, Kelly—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
292 Cama Family, Miller—B. H. Cama. (c. l. April 9)
1131 Castlemaine, McGill—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Mar. 21)
1520 Celestial Empire, Purden—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 5)
990 City of Madras, Graham—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 25)
477 Chrysis, Hadley—Muncherjee Merwanjee. (c. l. April 10)
695 Devonshire, Hoggan—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. May 2)
1305 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 25)
1091 Elizabeth Fry, Beatley—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1070 Garnett, Tay—Farnham & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1492 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 17)
1493 Hampden, Yaxley—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
1328 Hubne an, Roper—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 21)
1197 Hannibal, Hill—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. April 10)
1065 Himalaya, Howes—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1403 Humber, Mitchell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1091 Indomitable, Carew—B. H. Cama. (c. l. March 26)
716 Island Light, McFee—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 5)
799 Jumna, Parker—Martin Young & Co.
1650 John Steuart, Laing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
851 Lucy and Harriet, Uhrbrock—Knoop & Co.
1110 Malta Lukshmee, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 7)
717 Miletus, Davis—Coupland & Co.
1609 Mussulite, Murray—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1049 Nagasaki, Miller—B. H. Cama.
929 Oriental, Sanderson—Cursetjee, Clover & Co. (c. l. March 21)
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. March 22)
1004 Proserpine, Hiltz—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1043 Queen of India, Grainger—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1185 Sam Mendell, Murdock—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 16)
1163 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1159 Sarah Sands, White—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 24)
884 Star of the North, Wyatt—M. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. March 23)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—W. & A. Graham. (c. l. April 10)
395 Tomogonops, Morris—Merwanjee N. Dubash. (c. l. April 13)
1271 Tythonus, Allchy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1130 Wallasea, Carry—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Mar. 7)
1225 Western Belle, Valentine—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. March 20)
1250 Wilfred, Salt—E. Bates & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
1242 Malta (s), Hyde.
1100 Yamuna (s), Pomeroy—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. April 25)

FOR MARSEILLES.
1010 Antonia, Sartorius—Hormusjee Bomanjee & Son. (c. l. April 26)

FOR HAVRE.
498 Anais Emma, Gaigneaux—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. April 3)
435 Glaneur, Launegroges.
695 Leonide, Martin—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
808 Countess of Elgin, Ricker—Mahomed Dhurrumsey. (c. l. Apr. 30)
1185 Sam Allum, Clark—Fazel Mahomed Essa & Co.
830 Victoria Bridge, Lawry—H. M. Seedick. (c. l. May 2)

FOR KURRACHEE.
347 Bonne Marie, Graveran. (c. l. April 16)

FOR CLYDE.
531 Ambleside, Bowie—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Mar 15)

FOR HONGKONG.
750 John Bright (s), Betham—B. F. Cama. (c. l. April 30)

FOR CHINA.
760 Niphon (s), Peake—P. & O. Co.
960 Ottawa (s), Eastley. (c. l. April 25)

FOR MAURITIUS.
391 Nurbudda, Nacoda. (c. l. May 2)
188 Letecier, Nacoda. (c. l. May 1)

FOR ZANZIBAR.
790 Borodino, Gilkey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.

NOT FIXED.
483 Anazi, Robson.
478 Atiet Rahmon,
930 Avabhoy, Henderson—Mahomed Durrumsey & Co.
663 Beth Shan, Armstrong—W. Nicol & Co.
1401 Bombay, Miller—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1282 Canova, McNabb.
514 Cannetta, Huthwaite.
569 Cardross, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.
492 Charlotte, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.
1241 Cimber—(coal hulk).
1005 Compta, Geach—Jas. Shepherd.
1095 Eumenides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
632 Faize Allum, Stafford—Candass Marondass.
75 February, Punberg—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
Futtey Salam, Williams.
740 Hippogriff, Bews.
Herefordshire—(coal hulk).
848 Indian Merchant, Gibbs.
914 Iskendershah, Stuber.
55 January, Nacoda—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1188 June, Dermotte—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
125 July, Kindrick—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1286 Kodabux, Row.
922 Lady Milton, Davis.
1277 Lalla Rookh, Karl—Robinson & Co.
440 Lemonsin, Gorm—D. Cursetjee & Co.
London, Munto.
1216 Madura, Parlett.
95 March, Gulamberteau.
70 May, Swan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
776 Nasia (s), Thompson—Stearns, Hobart and Co.
843 Omar Pasha, Dibbs.
893 Prince of Wales, Winckler—Pursotum Heerachund.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
Prefet de Montigue, Bondon.
1336 Retriever, Beatson—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Sarawak, Miller—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
226 Soobla Salam, Nacoda.
136 Stag, Martin—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1744 Vicksburgh, Boyd.
38 Wagjee, Nacoda.
539 William Stewart, Atkin.
900 Wurtemburg, Chase—(For sale).
Western Star, Dubern.

P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.
1353 Benares (s).
1338 Emeu (s), Methven.
1735 Nubia (s), Gaby.

H. M.'S MEN OF WAR.
Octavia (s), Hellyer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO SELL, a large quantity of CLAY, situated at Mount Road. For further particulars apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

MR. WASHINGTON, Dentist, desires to intimate that his OFFICE will be CLOSED from MONDAY next, until about the first week in June.
Bombay, 5th May 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—MR. J. FRED. PRIGGEN has been appointed MANAGER of the Bombay Branch of above Bank, and is authorised to sign accordingly.
Bombay, 4th May 1866. W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), three large, airy BUNGALOWS at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 200, 300, and 500 per mensem. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a House, end of Love Lane, on the Mount Road, Mazagon, containing 4 Rooms, one Bath Room, one Godown, and Kitchen. Rent Rs. 45. Apply to "G," Office Times of India.

FOR SALE,—a cheap BARGAIN,—the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, one strong CARRIAGE and a pair of strong serviceable Arab HORSES, complete. One very strong Office SHIGRAM and HARNESS. One strong, hardworking SHIGRAM HORSE. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.

FOR SALE, the fine fast sailing Ship Wurtemberg, about 900 Tons English Register, in good condition, and well found, newly repaired and Copper fastened. For further particulars and terms apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 4th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND GIRDHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

WHEREAS the said GOVIND GIRDHUR having declared himself unable to pay his Debts, and being desirous that his Estate should be wound up under the management of Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Clause Four of the said Act, that a Meeting of Creditors of the said Govind Girdhur will be held at the Office of Goculdass Tezpall (No. 5 Elphinstone Circle) on SATURDAY next, the 12th May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing a Resolution that the Estate of the said Govind Girdhur ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application be made to the High Court for the purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of the said Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.
Bombay, 4th May 1866.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
The Political Situation in England.
Indian Army Policy.
European Degradation.
The Late Dr. Haines.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
The Distribution of Prize Money.
Cotton in Mexico.
The Anglo Saxon Let Loose.
Anomalies of the Sermon System.
Les Travailleurs de la mer.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
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WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 956 of 1865.
(For Debt and Interest Rs. 53,210-14-9)
THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.Plaintiffs.
vs.
SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY ....Defendant.
SUIT No. 957 of 1865.
For Debt and Interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, (and further Interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment.)
THE SAME ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE SAME and JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE...Defendants.
SUIT No. 977 of 1865.
(For Principal and Interest Rs. 71,372-2-6.)
BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LTD.) ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJI FURDOONJI ....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of moveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three Suits dated respectively the 23rd day of December last, will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the premises in Byculla, all the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to the undermentioned immoveable property.

All the piece or parcel of Leasehold Ground situate and being at a place called Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, with the several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, now in the occupation of the Education Society's Press and Mr. Neuberg respectively.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th April 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Chronometer Makers, Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Engravers, in returning grateful thanks to their numerous Customers and the Public generally for their past favours, beg respectfully to remind them that they are now prepared at their new premises, No. 5 Meadow Street, to execute all orders that may be entrusted to their care.

R. & Co. desire to call special attention to their new Workshop, where three EUROPEAN Watchmakers are employed to repair and clean all kinds of Marine Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Mechanical Instruments, &c. and to mend Jewellery and Optics in the most shortest delay possible. All work done under guarantee and at moderate charges.

R. & Co. invite the public to inspect their new and varied stock of Gold and Silver double-cased and Open-faced WATCHES, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions and prices, English, French, and Swiss manufacture, all warranted to keep correct time and to be substantial best made Watches. An addition to their stock (the largest one in Bombay) received by each Mail Steamer.

JEWELLERY, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Seals, Necklets, Finger Rings, Charms, Studs, Spectacles, Guard and Albert Chains, &c., &c., of superior workmanship by the best English and French manufacturers, and of fine Gold.

CLOCKS, for Offices, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Saloons, and from New York, London and Paris, in great variety, with Pendulum and Lever Escapement. Also English and French Palanquin Clocks, priced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.

SILVER WARE—Guard and Albert Chains, Snuff Boxes, Bouquet Holders, Thimbles, Mugs, Presentation Cups, Goglets, Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Cup, of the best English and French workmanship, and warranted to be of fine Silver.

CHINA WARE—Work Tables for Ladies, Sets of Tea Tables, Trays, Bottle Stands, Cigar and Tea Boxes inlaid with tin and provided with English locks, Ivory Play Balls, Paper Knives, Porcelain Cartes de Visite Plates with stand, and Washing Sets by the well known makers "Hipqua" and Hoaching of Canton.

MUSICAL BOXES and ORGANS, priced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400, and playing from 4 to 36 tunes, with the latest improvements.

PERFUMERY—a fresh invoice of Cologne Water and all kinds of Scent.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS, just to hand per Malta, to be disposed of at reduced rates to insure a rapid sale.

PIPES—a small consignment of Brierwood and Meerschaum Pipes.

OPERA GLASSES—both for theatre and marine, Tortoise Shell Spectacles.
DIORAMAS, with day and night effect.
STEREOSCOPES, with Stereoscopic views.
GARLANDS AND BASKETS, made of artificial flowers.
CARTES DE VISITE.
GUNS AND REVOLVERS.
LETTER CLIPS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council, and in the matter of JOHN GORDON, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant.

Mr. Scoble being of Counsel for the Petitioner, Hugh Bowie Macculloch, moves for an order to wind up the Estate of John Gordon under Section 6 of the said Act in the terms of the Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the said John Gordon, held on the Twenty-sixth day of April, instant, whereupon and on reading the Petition of the said Hugh Bowie Macculloch filed this day and the exhibit marked A annexed thereto, and also on reading the said Resolutions and the several Advertisements of the said Meeting in the various English and Vernacular Newspapers, dated respectively the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth, and filed on the Twenty-seventh days of April, instant, it is ordered that the said Resolutions be, and they are hereby, confirmed, and that the Estate of the said John Gordon be wound up under the management of Trustees, and upon the conditions named and specified in the said Petition, and in the Resolution thereto annexed; and it is further ordered, that this order be advertised within three days from the date hereof in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the Bombay Gazette and the Times of India, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the Bombay Jami Jamshed and the Bombay Summachar, published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the Bombay Government Gazette. Witness SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of April 1866.

By the Court,
CHAS. D. BENTLEY,
1st Deputy Registrar.

Seal. J. W. ORR, Sealer.

The 30th of April 1866.
Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN,
for John Gordon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived ex Rinaldo

			Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse			40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"		do.	42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.	26
Do. do.	pints	do.	28
Do No 2	quarts	do.	38
Do. do	pints	do	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann			30
Hock		do.	39
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do.	36
Johannisberg, choice		do.	36
Still Hochheim		do.	24
Hock, 1857		L. Meyer, Bass	24

CLARETS.

Chateau Milon	16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases	48
Strong Claret do.	60
Valmay Burgundy	20

Just landed, ex Alma, from Bordeaux.

Claret, Chateau de Frauds	18
Do. Vras Canon	24
Do. Bourgagne Beaune	24

SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.

Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse	38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1	32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter	Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer Malta, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer Ottawa, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR.—MAY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Tuesday ......8th 2h. 33m. A. M.
New Moon, Monday ......14th 7h. 49m. P. M.
First Quarter, Monday ......21st 2h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ......29th 6h. 9m. P. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	5	Venus sets at 7-40 P. M.	5 31	6 22	1 53	2 15	3rd May 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 4s. 2.
Sun.	6	Rogation Sunday.	5 31	6 22	2 36	2 58	
Mon.	7	Moon passes 5° 15' N. of Jupiter at 0-38 A.M.	5 30	6 22	3 23	3 49	
Tues.	8	Moon last Quarter at 2-33 A.M.	5 30	6 23	4 22	4 54	
Wed.	9	Mars in Perihelion at 10-27	5 29	6 23	5 31	6 9	
Thurs	10	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.	5 29	6 24	6 47	7 26	
Fri.	11	Moon passes 2° 53' N. of Mars at 4 31 A.M.	5 28	6 24	8 2	8 32	

NOW READY.

No. VII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON—Late Financial Reform.
HALF SHEET—The March of Intellect.
QUARTER SHEET—The Nuisance of the "Noiseless Footfall" of Servants as experienced by Mr. Spoonington and Miss Gushley.
QUARTER SHEET—The Professor of Electro-Biology non-plus'd for once!
The Local before and after Sir C. W.'s resignation.
The Three Borahs.
Mr. P. in I. taking it easy.
A Capital T in perspective for Dave.
And several other Vignettes.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," Bombay Gazette Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the Bombay Gazette.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 19	KURRACHEE	April 28
AGRA	April 25	LAHORE	April 21
ALLAHABAD	April 27	LONDON	April 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 11	MADRAS	April 28
BANGALORE	April 28	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 28	MEERUT	April 27
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	April 26
CEYLON	April 16	OUDH	April 28
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	April 7
DELHI	April 28	PUNJAUB	April 14
FRANCE	April 4	SUEZ	April 13
HONGKONG	Mar. 31	SINGAPORE	April 9

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

THE rapid rise of the Joint Stock principle in modern times as an instrument for bringing out the means of small capitalists is inevitably leading to a revolution in one or two branches of commercial ethics. It has been long foreseen, and political economists have long since pointed out, that the chief danger with which the principle had to contend was the ignorance and neglect, perhaps also the dishonesty, of those to whom the funds and interests of the Company were entrusted. In the infancy of Joint Stock institutions, especially those of them devoted to banking, directors and managers alike, were generally men ignorant of the working and management of banking companies, and they had often to purchase their experience at a dear cost to themselves and the shareholders. Lawyers, merchants, farmers, and landed gentry suddenly found themselves transported by a confiding constituency to the head of institutions which they were expected to manage successfully, although all their professional training lay in channels widely remote from the responsibilities and duties which the management of such institutions required. To this hour, as well as in the earliest period of the historic development of the modern principle, Finance Companies are generally managed by men who are as fit to guide finance operations as, borrowing Sydney Smith's satirical remark on Lord John Russell, they are to take command of the Channel Fleet. A respectable name rather than a shrewd business knowledge in the sphere of the new Company's operations was relied upon to float the Company off. If the scheme succeeded, well and good; if it failed, why then it could not be helped, so long as the directors had only been guilty of stupidity, ignorance, or inattention to duties; and not of actual and positive fraud. If, as in modern times has been too much the case both in England and Bombay, it was nothing else but a gigantic gambling concern projected for filling the pockets of the promoters with premiums obtained from a deluded public, then the public suffered and the unscrupulous promoters were enriched, and of course left the concern to its fate. But as the amount of evil which the Joint Stock principle, loosely and unguardedly worked, is capable of entailing upon vast numbers of the community is tremendous; as that evil, in fact, has ever and again fallen with crushing effect upon the smallest capitalists, entailing widespread misery and suffering, the code of commercial ethics, so far as applicable to such matters, has become more and more exacting. Common ethical instincts are now beginning to demand that directors of institutions which collapse under gross mismanagement should answer for that mismanagement in a criminal court. Gentlemen, no matter how respectable, who allow their names to stand before the world as directors of a Bank or Finance Company, and yet neglect its interests, gentlemen who are directors nominally but not-in act, and who thus literally mislead the public into the belief that the concern will be well cared for, are something more than morally liable for the consequences of the mismanagement. Society is stringently exacting in the case even of petty thefts, petty immoralities, and petty dishonesties; but that new class of gigantic immorality which has been developed into hideous proportions by the working of the Joint Stock principle is as free from the operation of criminal law as the cardinal virtues.

The new ethical spirit which is beginning to assert itself in England in reference to Joint Stock management was very strikingly exhibited by the shareholders of the Bank of Australasia recently, when they declared that one of their directors, a gentleman of the highest probity, who was also a director of the notorious Joint Stock Discount Company, should no longer have a seat at their board. With the remarks of the London Review which we quoted on Tuesday commending the active vigilance of the shareholders and their salutary vindication of commercial honour, we heartily concur. We would point out to shareholders in Bombay that the director who was thus summarily dismissed from his seat at the Australasian Bank Board had been guilty of nothing, as a director of the Joint Stock Discount Company, save neglect. He had not been guilty of mismanagement, and had merely left the management of the Company, in a great measure, with his colleagues. Yet, for this simple offence, the justly indignant shareholders of the Australasian bank dismissed him from their board. Now what would be the effect in Bombay of the application of a similar strict code of commercial honour? Unfortunately passive neglect is not the offence of which Bombay directors have been guilty. Positive mismanagement to a degree that has brought to ruin thirty or forty institutions, and which shook the Bank of Bombay itself; in too many cases, transactions of the most questionable character; in some instances covert and even open downright dishonesty—these are the fruits of the operation of the Joint Stock principle in Bombay. And the mismanagement passes unatoned, the doubtful transactions remain unsifted or cloaked up, and the dishonesty is unpunished. If a ship strikes upon a rock, Government must investigate the cause, and punish the offender, but if twenty financials come to grief in a single year and plunge a whole community in ruin, Government sits helplessly listening to the wail of suffering or indignation, and surveying the evil which the bubble or the swindle has wrought. In a community like this, where ignorance prevails, where there is want of concentrated action among shareholders and perhaps want of courage also, where class and caste prejudices operate with potent effect, spontaneous Government action is, we think, imperative in the case of every Company which is compelled to wind up under suspicious circumstances. Had the dread and certainty of such Government enquiry hung over the heads of directors previous to the outbreak of the bubble company mania, Bombay would not have been overwhelmed by the insanity of unbridled speculation, nor would it have passed through that tragedy of suffering which overtook it in 1865. Directors would at least have been prudent and honest; they would not have lent heavy loans to themselves and their friends. So egregiously in England has the limited liability principle led to consequences painful and ruinous to shareholders, that its soundness as a principle has been freely canvassed, and its abolition advocated. The limited liability laws cannot now be abrogated, and as under their operation Joint Stockery has reached its fullest proportions, some remedial element is required to counteract the evil they are apt to produce. With the case of England we are not dealing, but on this side of India we see no means so effective as raising gross mismanagement to the dignity of a crime, and one which it shall not lie with the shareholders to bring to notice or not as they please. It would be easy to devise some legitimate method on the part of Government, which, without interfering with the necessary freedom of commercial arrangements, would operate as a salutary dread and restraint upon directors. Such would prevent ignorant and worthless men from accepting the office; it would make directors and managers more earnest and careful of the shareholders' interests; bubble schemes would be at an end, and schemes would not be launched for which there was not some reasonable prospect of success. We merely at present throw out the hint; it is worthy of farther elaboration.

WE recently made some remarks in connection with the P. and O. Company. In returning to the subject we may say there is always a difficulty in remonstrating with a commercial interest: when any improvement is hinted at, the answer is apt to be a churlish one, to the effect that those who do not like the arrangements of the Company need not employ it. And if it be urged that the suggested amendment is of a simple and practicable nature, the reply will probably convey a sarcastic proposal that the luckless improvers should get up a Company of their own and try to manage that better. This is exactly what the public has done, and now that the P. and O. Company have to contend with a rival at all the chief ports of India, we hope they will receive our remarks in a frame of mind less arrogant and intolerant than in old days. All travelling involves the contest of Expense versus Comfort, and while it is well that some should be able to sacrifice their purse to their ease, it is surely well also that those who cannot afford to imitate their luckier friends, should be able to live at a somewhat lower rate than four pounds a day, which is about the charge for the three weeks spent on board the P. and O. steamers. The Bombay and Bengal S. S. Company have at once started a regular second class for which passages may be engaged with perfect facility. The Messageries Imperiales furnish, we are informed, three distinct classes, all of which are freely employed. Why is it that the P. and O. Company continue to throw obstacles in the way of those who wish to preserve their pockets and their respectability together? It is true that though the Company do not profess to take second class passengers on this side of Suez, yet practically they do take a good many; but it is only the strong pressure of necessity that urges the adoption of the make-shift system which obtains in the fore cabins. Gentlemen of unusual energy and daring occasionally travel thus, and live; but the discomfort is great. The stewards, so obsequious to the first class passenger, consider themselves as much superior to the second class one. There is not, except by favour, any division of the Europeans from Parsees and others; all estimable in their way, no doubt, but differing widely in their habits and ideas of the etiquette of the dinner table. In short the P. and O. Company wish to discourage second class travelling as much as they can, and they make it as uncomfortable as possible. This is a great mistake, and the result is that the other Companies must carry off the bulk of those passengers who place economy before comfort. This would not have signified much twenty years ago perhaps, but now that Europeans of all ranks are flocking to the country, now that an immense tide of human beings is beginning to flow, the interests of the Company will inevitably suffer if they fail to meet the exigencies of the times. The Company have so long enjoyed a monopoly, that they are scarcely awake yet to the fact that competition has fairly commenced.

To the inertness produced by this cause, must be attributed the very unsatisfactory arrangements which exist still for the landing and embarkation of passengers. Those who leave our shores can make arrangements for themselves with tolerable ease, and there is comparatively but little difficulty in getting off to the steamer when the weather is calm, but those who arrive are completely at the mercy of the Company. Take an instance. The Carnatic arrived on the 13th January last, and dropped anchor a few minutes after five o'clock P. M. It was a beautiful day, and there was scarcely any wind. The P. & O. authorities on shore stated that the vessel would go round to the Mazagon Bunder, and a number of carriages and friends of the expected passengers consequently assembled there. No steamer came in sight, however, and it was at last discovered that she had taken up her position about three miles out beyond the Apollo Bunder, being at a considerable distance beyond any other vessel. The inconvenience was excessive, and many of the passengers had to remain on board till the following morning. This is perhaps a trifling circumstance, but it will serve to illustrate the kind of annoyance to which the P. and O. Company are constantly subjecting their customers. It is not for us to say that they should build a wharf here or a quay there, we do but point out to them the evil; it is theirs to find the remedy.

The Times of India thinks that they ought to procure a better class of vessel: this must be necessarily a matter of time, and we do not think that the majority of the P. and O. Company's ships deserve sweeping condemnation. It is, however, fair to state that the present writer was told by an officer of the P. and O. Company that the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales were considerably finer vessels, and could beat our mails by a day on the average.

If the P. and O. Company wish to preserve their position in public estimation, they must adapt their arrangements to the requirements of their customers. There are breakers ahead, to which they cannot be blind. Already the French Company have seriously injured the monopoly of the Eastern ports, and the Young Bombay and Bengal Company will not be long in gaining the favour of travellers. The inevitable Government overland line will make matters worse, and unless our aged friends bestir themselves and bring their system up to the mark, they may find too late that they have taxed the indulgence of the public beyond its limit, and may change their rising sun into a setting one.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 1ST MAY, 5-30 P. M.
Cotton Market dull and drooping.
Fair Dhollera 10¼d.
Stock 820,000 bales.
Bank discount 6 per cent.

By Indian Telegraph.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

MADRAS, 2ND MAY.
Money Market easy.
Bank Bills 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1⅜d.
Documents 2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1½d., nominal.
Bank of Madras shares Rs. 78 premium, quiet.
Freights quite nominal. Dealers in Western Cotton demanding 200, no buyers and no enquiry.
Yarn Market dull; no enquiry.

CALCUTTA, 4TH MAY.
Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 12¼ to Rs. 12½ dis. Five per cent., Rs. 1¾ to Rs. 2 pm. Five & half per cent., Rs. 7¼ to Rs. 7½.
Exchange, 2s. 1⅜d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 17s. 6d.
Jute, £1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d.
Seeds, £1 17s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-10.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-15.
Market for Mule Twist, 9 as. 7 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, less doing.
Market for Twist, drooping.

GALLE, 2nd May.
Steamer Mooltan sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 4th May.
Steamer Northam, from Bombay, anchored.

CALCUTTA, 4th May.
Steamer Erymanthe went to Sea.

COLOMBO, 3rd May.
Steamer Burmah sailed for Bombay and immediate Ports.

MASULIPATAM, 3rd May.
Steamer Coringa, from Madras, anchored.

MADRAS, 3rd May.
Steamer Madras sailed for Rangoon via Northern Ports.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE American ship Milton, Captain J. H. Smith, which arrived yesterday from Boston, brought a large quantity of ice, besides apples and sundries.

A NUMBER of Municipal cases were disposed of yesterday afternoon by Mr. Brown, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police.

IT is stated that Khan Bahadoor Cajee Shaboodeen, Mamlutdar of Ahmedabad, has been appointed District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

THE P. & Co.'s S. S. Niphon, Captain Peake, which leaves this morning for China, carries 895 chests of Malwa opium.

WE understand that Mr. Newnham, Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapore, has been appointed Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, in room of Mr. R. West.

PASSENGERS per B. and B. S. S. Company's steamer Yamuna are requested to be on board at 4 o'clock this afternoon. One of the Landing and Shipping Company's steam yachts will be in readiness at the Apollo Bunder at 3 o'clock to convey passengers on board.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per S. S. General Havelock, Captain H. Kingcome, from Malabar Coast:—Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mr. Havenith, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sedick and four native ladies, and Mrs. Nowrojee Bazonjee.

WE understand that Messrs. Longman, Green and Co., the well-known London publishers, are about to bring out a cheap series of English classical texts for the use of students in our schools and colleges. The want they are about to supply is certainly a real one, and we have no doubt that they will effectively supply it.

A MAHOMEDAN named Nuzur Mahomed was yesterday fined fifty rupees by Mr. F. L. Brown, for using a place as a dye house without obtaining a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Three summonses had been issued against the defendant to appear before His Worship to answer the above charge; and, as he failed to attend the Court, he was brought up on a warrant.

THE new Registration Act, which came into operation on the 1st instant, gives power to the Registrar of Bombay to register instruments affecting property situate in any sub-district. This removes the great inconvenience to which the public in general and professional gentlemen in particular have been put under the old Act, which rendered it necessary that instruments should be registered by the Deputy Registrar only of the sub-district in which the property was situated.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 3rd May to 6 P. M. of the 4th May: max. 14 hours 39 minutes min. 0 hour 35 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 21 hours 12 minutes, min 0 hours 43 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 61 hours 54 minutes, min. 15 hours 27 minutes. From Madras, max. 38 hours 12 minutes, min. 15 hours 23 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 1st May. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 30th April.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Aden and Suez to-day, per B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Yamuna, Captain Bonfellow:—

For Suez.

Mr. and Mrs. E. West,	Mr. and Mrs. McCollum and child,
" A. West,	Lieut. Sperrin, 95th Regt.,
Mrs. Coke and infant,	Mr. Freeman,
Major Grant,	" Read,
Mr. Beauvais,	Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick,
Mrs. Hawkins,	" Poole,
Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Wilkinson,	Capt. Castle,
Lieut. Napier,	" and Mrs. Young and 2 children,
Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and infant,	Mr. Sargon,
Mrs. Toole and 5 children,	" Steadman,
Mr. Thompson,	" Potts,
" Habergham,	Major and Mrs. Stevens,
" Dave Carson,	Mr. Richardson.
Rev. Mr. Brown,	

For Trieste.

Mr. Rabino,	Capt. Smith,
" and Miss Jacomb,	Mr. and Mrs. George,
Mr. Power,	" Monilaws,
Capt. Wemyss,	" Vanek,
	Mr. Wessely.

AN Extraordinary of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 3rd instant, publishes the following Notification:—

Under the provisions of Section VI. of the Indian Registration Act 1866, His Excellency the Honourable Governor in Council is pleased to form the District of Punch Mahals into a District for the purpose of that Act, and to divide the same into Sub-Districts, of which the limits shall be as follows:—

Sub-Districts.	Limits.
Godra	Talooka Godra.
Kalole	Talooka Kalole, excepting Petta Halole.
Halole	Petta Halole.
Jhalode	Petta Jhalode.
Dohud	Talook Dohud, excepting Petta Jhalode.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under the provisions of Section VIII. of the said Act, to appoint the Agent to the Governor in the Punch Mahals to be Registrar of that District, and the undermentioned Officers to be Sub-Registrars for the above Sub-Districts:—

Godra	The Moonsiff of Godra.
Kalole	The Mamlutdar of Kalole.
Halole	The Mahalkurry of Halole.
Jhalode	The Mahalkurry of Jhalode.
Dohud	The Moonsiff of Dohud.

This Notification is to have effect from the 1st May 1866.

WE have been furnished with the following memorandum of the Copper and Silver Coinage of the Bombay Mint during the official year from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866. The outturn, we believe, is the largest that has ever been given by any mint in India, perhaps even in the world, in one year:—

Copper.	Number of Pieces.	In value Rupees.
Quarter Annas	2,85,82,400	4,46,600
Half Do.	48,03,200	1,50,100
Pies	30,04,800	15,650
	3,63,90,400	Rs. 6,12,359
Silver.		
Rupees	7,36,95,242	7,36,95,242
Quarter Do.	17,25,940	4,31,485
One-eighth Do.	15,65,000	1,95,625
	11,33,76,582	Rs. 7,49,34,702

	Tons.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
Weight of Silver Coins	815	13	3	16	9
Do. of Copper Coins	250	1	1	23	5
	1,065	15	1	11	14

A large portion of the Silver Coins have been struck since the beginning of December last. The out-turn of Coins during the last five months being as follows:—

December	1,02,00,000
January	1,20,00,000
February	1,30,00,000
March	1,46,00,000
April	1,27,00,000
	6,25,00,000

WE understand that on account of there being no accommodation for the prisoners in the House of Correction at Bombay, the authorities at this station have been warned not to send any prisoners there until the end of the present month, when it will afford accommodation for a limited number.—Poona Observer, May 3.

WE are informed that Mr. Neville Reeve, of H. M.'s 45th Regiment, has taken his departure from Poona for Mahableshwur, with the avowed intention of capturing and slaying the tiger which has caused so much consternation in the breasts of the fair ones at that station. We trust that Mr. Reeve will be successful and capture the animal, as it has already done a great deal of mischief and caused much apprehension. Mr. Reeve will no doubt be met with many a winning smile if he succeeds in capturing the tiger; but we trust that, in his enthusiasm he will not be carried or plunged into any unnecessary difficulty or danger. Tiger hunting is at, the best of times a dangerous sport, but we suppose the excitement of the hunt, and the triumph of defeating these beasts of the forests, entirely repay the danger of the enterprise.—Id.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. "MAHARAJ."

BY the steamer General Havelock, which arrived yesterday from Rutnaghiri and the Southern Ports, we have received the unwelcome tidings of the stranding of the screw steamer Maharaj, on Thursday last, in the harbour of Jytapore, near Viziadroog, and about 140 miles from Bombay. Beyond the fact of her having struck on a rock and remaining fast, nothing is known. The paddle steamer Karanjah, which happened to be lying at Rutnaghiri, was immediately despatched to the assistance of the unfortunate vessel, and the Manager of the Company, with Lloyd's Surveyor, left Bombay for the scene of the disaster by the steamer Oorun yesterday. The Maharaj belongs to the Coast and River Company, and, although a small vessel, is a very pretty model, and she has done good service since her arrival in India some five years ago.

FORT POLICE COURT.—4TH MAY.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

Lallmun Sammund vs. Mr. G. Latham.

ASSAULT.—Mr. George Latham, civil engineer, was charged with assaulting the complainant on the 4th ult.

Mr. Hormusjee, pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

On Mr. Latham's name being called out, he explained to His Worship the reason for his non-attendance on a previous occasion, stating that on his receiving a first summons, he understood from a friend that the case was settled. After that he was not in Bombay, and had not received the other summons left at his house, and he submitted that he had no intention whatever of disobeying the summons if he had received it.

His Worship expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Latham's explanation.

On his being questioned as to the charge, the defendant admitted having committed the assault, but pleaded that he did so under provocation.

Mr. Hormusjee briefly stated the facts of the case for his client, adding that he reserved to himself the right of bringing an additional charge of theft against the defendant, inasmuch as, though the boots belonged to him, the prosecutor had a lien upon them, and they were in his possession as security for the debt due by the defendant for repairs when the latter took them forcibly away. Mr. Hormusjee read from the Penal Code the section and explanatory note bearing upon the point, and asked His Worship to take a note of the point raised.

His Worship took a note as requested.

Lallmun Sammund said—I am a shoemaker and live on the verge of the Esplanade. I know one Abdool Rehmon; and I know the defendant also. Sometime before the 4th April, I remember Abdool Rehmon coming to my shop with a pair of shoes to be mended. I was to be paid two rupees for my trouble. Some days afterwards he brought me six pairs of boots. He took away the mended pair: he said he would pay for it along with the money for mending the other six pairs. I mended the six pairs. On Saturday the 14th of April Abdool came for the six pairs of shoes. They were ready and I demanded my money. He said he would take away three pairs, and pay for all when he took away the remaining ones. I did not agree, and he left the shop. About noon the same day he called at the shop along with the defendant. They both entered my shop. I was in another shop. I went inside my own shop on being called by a boy. The defendant asked me where the master of the shop was. I said I was the master. The defendant, without any further conversation, gave me a severe blow with his clenched fist on my brow. He gave me five or six blows with great force. The blows upon my face caused my eye to swell. I showed the swelling to the magistrate at the time I applied for a summons. After I received five or six blows, I came out of the shop, saying "what zoolum this is." The defendant thereupon gave me a blow upon my chest and another blow upon my mouth. Blood came out of my mouth and I lost one tooth. I fell down. The defendant took away all the boots which were placed in an open box without my consent and without paying for them. When I had fallen down and was trying to get up, I was again struck a blow by the defendant, and fell down again. My age is sixty years. Before the committal of this assault, I did not abuse the defendant in any way. I did not know him before. I gave no provocation and used no angry expressions. The defendant, after assaulting me and taking away the boots, sat in his gharry and drove away, whipping people who ran after him.

Mr. Joseph Machado, a clerk in the Fort Police Court, said his duty was to give summonses on the magistrate's orders. He had seen two injuries to the prosecutor's person when a summons was given him. He had a black mark on his eye, which was much swollen, and a mark on the lower lip. He was so much hurt about the mouth that he could hardly speak.

The case for the prosecution closed here. After some discussion with His Worship, Mr. Hormusjee said he would not press the charge of theft against the defendant.

Mr. Latham, in his defence, begged leave to say a few words. He gave a version of the affair exculpating himself, and added that, on the prosecutor refusing to give up his boots, he pushed him aside, and he fell on a box and hurt himself. He (defendant) had no witness to call.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that he was sorry to see Mr. Latham in that position. He had pleaded guilty to the charge of assault, but urged provocation in his defence. Provocation, His Worship remarked, could not be urged in extenuation of an offence unless such provocation was very great and sudden. The defendant, however, called no witnesses, and proved no provocation whatever. The advocate for the complainant, His Worship was bound to say, had exercised great consideration for the defendant by not pressing against him the charge of theft; for had it been otherwise, the consequences to a person in the defendant's position would perhaps have been serious. The conduct of the prosecution thus far showed that there was no malice. His Worship hoped that what had occurred would be a warning to Mr. Latham and others who took the law into their own hands. He had accepted the defendant's explanation as to his non-attendance on the three summonses issued against him. But, owing to his non-appearance when thrice called upon, the prosecutor had been put to a great deal of expense and hardship. It had also been proved that the assault committed upon him was a severe one. The defendant was, therefore, fined one hundred rupees; and the whole of the fine was ordered to be paid to the prosecutor by way of satisfaction for the injury he had received and the inconvenience and expense to which he had been subjected.

THEFT.—Naria Sewlall was charged with having in his possession a bag containing three razors and a pair of scissors, which might reasonably be suspected to have been stolen. A policeman saw the prisoner going along the Esplanade road with the bag. He could not account for its possession.

His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one week.

A "MODEL" POLICEMAN.—Doolajee Janoo was charged with stealing a turban, the property of Ryma Gunnoo, a horse-keeper. The prosecutor knew the prisoner as a policeman doing duty near his stable at Colaba. He missed the turban from his stable, and found it on the prisoner's head about five days afterwards. He gave information to another policeman, and the prisoner was apprehended.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he bought the turban of a hawker in the "thieving bazaar." He had been to search for him, but could not find him.

His Worship remarked that, as a policeman, it was the prisoner's duty to know that articles sold in the "thieving bazaar" were stolen property, and that, with that knowledge he had purchased a stolen article instead of apprehending persons who did so. The offence might have been pardonable in an ignorant person, but the prisoner could not put forward any such plea. He was, therefore, found guilty of receiving stolen property, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

SHIP CASES.—James Hastings, a seaman of the British ship Madura, pleaded guilty to a charge of deserting the ship, and was sentenced to suffer three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

George Nicols, an articled seaman of the ship Charlotte, was brought up before His Worship on a similar charge, to which he pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for four weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—4TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.—Ellahibux Khoodabux, and a woman named Jannee, were placed at the bar, charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Bhaggoo, woman, by means of an instrument for cutting.

The prosecutrix stated—I am the wife of the prisoner Ellahibux Khoodabux, and was married to him by Nikka a year since. The female prisoner is the mother of the male prisoner. The latter is a weaver. We all lived together in a room on the second floor of a house near the Baboola Tank. The male prisoner has, since our marriage, habitually illused me. On a Friday, about a month ago, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was in the room with the prisoners. The prisoners had not given me food for three days. I demanded food, they abused me; the female prisoner said to the male prisoner, "Cut the whore's nose." The female prisoner laid hold of me, and held both my arms. The male prisoner then with the new knife, now produced, cut my nose. He severely wounded me, and my nose bled profusely. I raised an alarm, when he handed the knife to his mother and ran away. The female prisoner took from her box the old clasp knife, now produced. She opened it and had it in her hand when the prisoner cut my nose. They first threw me down and the male prisoner sat on my chest while he cut my nose. They both then went down stairs. A police officer came upstairs and took me to the hospital. I was discharged from the hospital five days since.

Noor Ali Mudd rbux sworn—I am a weaver and live near Baboola Tank in the same house with the prisoners. They live in a room on the first floor of the house, and I live in a room on the ground floor. The prosecutrix in this case is the wife of the male prisoner and lived with him. On a Friday, about a month ago, at about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I was upstairs on the first floor: I heard the prosecutrix raise an alarm from her room. I ran into the room, and saw her lying on the floor. Both prisoners were holding her down. I saw the male prisoner cut her nose with the new knife, now produced. The female prisoner was holding the prosecutrix by her arms. The nose of the prosecutrix was severely wounded and bled profusely. I attempted to seize the male prisoner. He held up the knife to me in a threatening manner. I ran out of the room and stood near the door of a neighbouring room. I saw him run out of his own room and go down stairs. I followed him with other neighbours, and arrested him near the gate of the court leading into the Jail Road. A sepoy took him into custody. The female prisoner was arrested in a neighbouring house. When I first approached the prisoner's room, I heard the female prisoner say, "Cut her nose."

After recording the depositions of two other witnesses, His Worship postponed the case for further enquiry till Tuesday, the 8th instant.

PETTY THEFT.—Suckoo Bheewa was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a quantity of wood, of the value of six annas, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company.

From the evidence of Mr. McDonald, detective overseer in the employ of the Company, it appeared that on the previous evening, at half past 6 o'clock, the prisoner was brought to him by a havildar, who charged him with stealing three pieces of wood.

The havildar proved his having arrested the offender near Chowpatty, with the pieces of wood under his arm.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty and sent him to the County Jail for fourteen days with hard labour.

A "BRAZEN" THEFT.—Abdoolally Tyebally was placed before His Worship, for stealing twenty brass hinges, seven copper cups, and four copper dishes, of the aggregate value of twelve rupees, the property of one Mahadoo Hummuntrow, who is a brass smith and keeps his shop near Null Bazaar. It appears that the complainant was sick for some days, and during that time he locked up his shop. About four days ago he went to the shop, and found another padlock on the shop door. He called the prisoner, who was a workman in his employ, when he admitted that he had opened the shop in his absence. Complainant then opened the door, and found the articles mentioned in the charge missing. He called a policeman and gave the prisoner into his custody. The prisoner at first denied having stolen the articles, but on enquiry being made some articles were found in his house, while the remainder were discovered in the shop of a Marwarry, with whom he had pledged them.

His Worship convicted the offender and sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Hindoo named Muthoora Cooverjee was charged with having in his possession certain articles of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of three rupees, suspected to have been stolen.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he found the articles on the road near Memonwadda.

His Worship, on the evidence of a policeman, who arrested the prisoner with the property in his possession, found him guilty, and fined him Rs. 10.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 26th April 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

The Queen versus Yella Rowloo.

MURDER.—Yella Rowloo was tried before C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge of Belgaum, for having committed the murder of a female named Ramaka. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

It is in evidence that on Monday, the 29th January last, the deceased Ramaka left her house in Belwaghee with the view of proceeding to a neighbouring village to call her daughter Dance to a festival, and that she proposed returning that same day: she did not do so. Her absence occasioned no alarm until Wednesday, when Tippee, her little girl, aged 10 years, sent one Roodna to go and look after her. Tippee on the following Thursday informed the police patel, Bashinga, who very properly called the village jurymen, and proceeded to search the jungles at the Koputgeree borders where he found the dead body of Ramaka covered with severe wounds on the eye brow, forehead, and head. It was too late to do anything that night, and early the next morning a report was made to the police station of the district, and Jemadar Shabajee proceeded to the village Belwaghee, reaching there that same evening. He found that the patel had already arrested Yella, whose quarrels with Ramaka, his mother-in-law, were well known in the village, and have been proved in evidence. Yella had already confessed to the police patel and assembled villagers, and had pointed out the stick before the Court as the weapon used in committing the murder. Now this stick, though it might have been used in inflicting the blows on the sides and back, clearly could not have occasioned the serious wounds on the head and forehead. On this the accused admitted that these wounds had been inflicted with a "koita," and taking him to the house of one Dhandapa, and from the ledge of the wall produced the "koita" before the Court. Nothing more was done that day. On Saturday morning the jemadar, jurymen, patel, and the accused Yella again proceeded to view the corpse, and after its interment the prisoner produced from under some bushes the torn boddice (cholee) and pewter bangle before the Court, which have been proved to be the property of the deceased. The jemadar deemed this evidence sufficient and placed the prisoner before the full power magistrate, who being desirous of obtaining further evidence, ordered the fouzdar to proceed to the village, and it then was elicited that Bashinga had seen the deceased leave the village with the view to calling her daughter. That about 8 A. M., Rowlapa had met the accused returning from the direction of the Koputgeree boundaries, that Shidda had seen them quarrelling as he went to Koputgeree, that Luxamon had heard cries and then seen Yella coming from the direction in which they sounded. These statements taken with the evidence showing the ill feeling between the prisoner and deceased, and the production by Yella of the "koita," stick, cholee and and bangles, have no doubt as to his guilt. They are, moreover, confirmed by Dhandapa, who proves that Yella, though he had gone with him to cut faggots, left him and followed Ramaka and that when he did so he took with him the "koita." The Magistrate, F. P., should not have examined Tippee as a witness against her husband Yella. For these reasons the Court, concurring with the assessor Syud Mohideen finds the prisoner guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has killed Ramaka, and that he has thereby committed culpable homicide amounting to murder, an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the prisoner be hanged by the neck until he be dead. This sentence is subject to the confirmation by the Hon'ble the Judges of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court confirms the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner Yella Rowloo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LAF" writes us a letter too long for insertion, complaining that some of the streets of Mazagon are unwatered, that the new Bhungy system is making parts of the town uninhabitable, that pigs roaming about the streets at night add to the nuisance, that they are hunted by European idlers to the annoyance of the inhabitants, and that the minor streets and bye-lanes are not sufficiently swept.

A CORRESPONDENT calls the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the filth "which many of the gorawallas daily accumulate in many of the streets of Khetwaddy." He suggests that dust bins should be put up at Khetwaddy.

A CORRESPONDENT writing regarding the New Mazagon Education Society says, in answer to the letter on the same subject which appeared in our columns the other day, that an account should be given "of what has been done with the money already liberally subscribed by European, Portuguese and native gentlemen for the establishment of a school for the children of the poor of Bunderwara in Mazagon. This school has been in existence for the last three months, and although it has secured the services of an accomplished European gentleman as teacher, very few children are seen in it. What can be the cause? I should be very sorry indeed to see the school numbered amongst the things that were, but this must be the case if no funds are forthcoming. I understand that the salary of the European teacher has not been disbursed for the last two months. What then has become of the funds so generously subscribed towards the school? This is a question which I trust the 'philanthropic Medical gentleman' will not deem it beneath him to answer for the satisfaction of the subscribers."

INTERESTED.—As you say you are not a shareholder of the Mazagon Company, and as the shareholders, if they are dissatisfied at the directors making a further call, can speak for themselves, we deem it imprudent to insert your letter.

MR. COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I think you are in the right in the application of your remarks on the unfortunate letters by the Licentiate of Medicine. That gentleman is not the party to be "wigged." It is the University that is in fault, and with respect to it you might justly have been more severe. Even in Arts, not to speak of Medicine, they are matriculating men who can't speak English, and graduating men who write English which Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee might be ashamed of.

3rd May. SPECTATOR.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE AND MAIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I see by this morning's paper that the mail steamer Euphrates, Captain Atkinson, left yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf. Cannot you use your powerful influence to induce the Post Office authorities to advertise in the public papers the expected departure of all subsidised mail steamers? What is the object of the Government paying a subsidy to steam companies to carry mails, unless the dates of departure are prominently brought before the mercantile public?

I enclose you the advertisement of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.—in which the departure of the Euphrates is mentioned, and in a Nota Bene at the end, as follows:—N. B. The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein, until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying passengers only.

This is truly an Irish advertisement, and if not meant to mislead, certainly reads like it. First, it says that under mail contract with Government the steamers will touch at Muscat and Bahrein; and then it says, they will not until further notice. Whilst that miserable port, Kurrachee, at which the steamers call first, is mentioned only in a N. B., and it is particularly specified that the steamer carries passengers only, not a word of carrying a mail to Kurrachee, though the steamers are under mail contract with Government.

Again I say, what is the use of the Government subsidizing mail steamers, if due and correct and prominent notice of the dates of departure are not given to the public? TAPPAL.

Bombay, 4th May.

OUR SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—In your supplement of this day I have perused something of the determined exodus of "time-expired" soldiers—more of this you will yet experience unless something in the right direction be done.

Our soldiers are of a better stamp and are improving moreover; they desire to be treated as rational beings. Let the canteen be open to a soldier on entering the army; all that our soldier asks is that the canteens should be opened during a reasonable period in the day; the soldier who is not on or for duty to have the privilege of taking a glass of beer, on paying for it, when he happens to want it, and during his leisure, so that it may help him to pass away some of the monotonous hours of his existence in India. Should any abuse this privilege then restrict him to certain hours; if still inclined to be disorderly and a drunkard, then debar him from the canteen and punish him as the case may require; but drive not many a man to purchase clandestinely the native arrack, or native adulterated beverages, maddening in their effects; and the drinker, like many a sailor in Calcutta, becomes a case for the hospital at once, even if other temptations have not befallen him.

The abolition of the European branch of the old Indian Army will to some extent account for the diminished numbers of men willing to accept Indian service, which is a necessary condition of service at all for any length of time. "But yet he is not a happy man"—even when on Staff employment he feels the distant bearing of his superior officer and the readiness of the same to listen to native Baboos' and agents' wiles; he feels too in the conscientious discharge of his duties the civil influences of the native if not working with him.

I will now pass on to the difficulty of obtaining employment for "time-expired" men in offices, &c. from the secret combination (and non-advertising of vacancies in Government Offices), of Eurasians and Natives, the European being perceptibly and yet silently and secretly made to retire to his own country.

What hopes of colonising the country, of supplying ox-beef instead of cow-beef to Europeans! &c. &c. once held out to time-expired men but apparently now vanishing into thin air!

Men, in some measure, acclimatised, who by nationality and sympathies of race would form a reserve of defence

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in future emergencies; who by grants of land and by the labour of themselves and their families would be able to maintain a position of comfort and independence, and who would, by competition, urge on a different system by their Anglo-Saxon energy, skill and civilisation, impressing more firmly upon the people of India (content to labour for mere subsistence, as we find the great bulk of labourers of India do) by living examples of *settled* communities than by the *temporary* residence of *scattered* Englishmen, occasionlly living *amongst*, but *distinct from*, them; these might be located with advantage to themselves and the country. How many other colonies, too, which approximate more to the conditions of *English* life, without the hard one of poverty, are there not to draw away our "time-expired" men. It is the deprivation of these advantages which takes away so many of our best men home from India, where they respectfully but firmly decline to be pestered with a pattern state of existence.

Calcutta, 27th April. AN OLD SOLDIER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

NEEMUCH, 30TH APRIL.

THERE is no doubt about it, India is warm during the hot weather. This is an original observation, but I freely offer it for the use of mankind. Let any one improve on it if he will: I shall make no objection. India, besides being warm, may be decidedly unpleasant during the prevalence of hot winds and muggy days. There is nothing, however, that raises one's spirits more in this depressing season than the prospect of amusement. One of those heathen scribblers, whom it is the fashion so much to revere, prates somewhere about *mens sana in corpore sano*. Now it is by no means difficult to preserve the *mens sana*, but to keep this precious article *in corpore sano*, is very often a hard job in India. But we go very far to ensure a good digestion when we keep a light heart; and what is more likely to promise both, than intercourse with pleasant ladies? If a man wishes to make a good appearance in ladies' society, he must forego, to a great extent, the pernicious habit of drinking *pegs*—that most insidious form of dram-drinking—he must limit his allowance of cheroots, and take care not to smell too strong of tobacco. He must also soften down the asperities of his temper and regulate his conversation. In short, he must resume his character of an English gentleman—one too often laid aside in this country—and make himself pleasant. When by these means he does (as he doubtless will) obtain his light heart and good digestion, he will find the *mens sana in corpore sano* not difficult to realize. Now I daresay you will think I am commencing a homily. Not a bit of it. This elegant bit of writing (which I just throw off to show what I can do) is merely meant as an introduction to a pic-nic.

This joyful event came off last Friday. The effulgent moon was joyously shining in the heavens, and on the maidan was spread, in the most artful manner, a white cloth. Round this were arranged chairs and sofas. Two tents were gleaning in the moonlight and were intended for the accommodation of the company. Anon strains of music were wafted through the air by Zephyrs, so soft, that mortal sense could scarce feel them, and straightway sylphs and gnomes disported themselves on that marvellous white cloth. There was Queen Titania and Robin Goodfellow (rather stouter was this gentleman fairy than I had been led to believe by my nurse), and Bottom, the clown, (persecuting Madam Tit with his ridiculous suit), and Puck, the mischievous, (who had not much opportunity for exercising his talents), and a score more elves, all enjoying themselves with a zest seldom seen in India. I could hardly believe my eyes. Was this thing done in Neemuch the despised, the penal settlement? and were these dancing forms real flesh and blood? They were. At all events, in the process of time I saw them seated at a supper table, and they were certainly feasting on something more substantial than roast butterfly, and quaffing a liquid that might have been nectar, but was certainly not dew. These energetic sprites kept up the dancing from 8 o'clock in the evening to 2 A. M. It was called a pic-nic but was really a *fete champetre* in the moonlight. No candles or lamps were necessary to dance by, and the supper table alone was thus lighted.

On Saturday night we had a thunderstorm. The rain that accompanied it was hardly sufficient to lay the dust, and the atmosphere was not much cooler after it. I must not forget to record that one of the natives who accompanied our shikarees was sent back into camp the other day badly mauled by a bear and with a bullet in his leg, which he received from the gun of his master, who at the risk of his own life attempted to save that of his follower. The gun was discharged with the muzzle touching the bear's body which the bullet traversed, and eventually lodged in the man's leg. The bear had not been wounded previously.

POONA.

THE fourth Criminal Session terminated on Monday last. There were thirteen cases in all, out of which eight were convicted and five acquitted. —*Observer, May* 3.

THE case of the convict Bertie, who made his escape from the city Jail, is under investigation before E. T. Richardson, Esquire, the Deputy Magistrate.—*Id.*

WE hear that Mr. E. T. Richardson, our Hoozoor full power Deputy Magistrate, is about to resign his appointment as Chairman of the City Municipality.—*Id.*

WE hear that Mr. J. R. Morgan, our Collector and Magistrate, has sent in his resignation to the Bombay Government, with the intention of proceeding to England.—*Id.*

THE mortality in the City of Poona during last month is two hundred and eighty, including men, women and children, most of them with fever and dysentry. This number shows an increase in the mortality to that of the previous month.—*Id.*

THE sale by Public Auction of the Abkarie and Drug's Contract, which was to have taken place on the 26th instant, at the Cantonment Magistrate's office, is postponed until the 30th idem, in consequence of the Mahomedans' Mohurrum holiday falling on that date.—*Id.*

THE weather has been remarkably hot at this station the last few days; in fact most uncomfortably so. It has been however somewhat tempered during the night by a cool refreshing breeze which now and again springs up to alleviate the heat. The glass yesterday between the hours of two and three was exactly eighty-nine degrees in the shade. The appearance of the heavens yesterday afternoon predicted the very close proximity of rain; and just as we were about to indulge in the anticipation of a delightful shower, we were treated to a dust-storm, the fierceness of which has not been rivalled in Poona for some time past.—*Id.*

WE understand that on Saturday night last a murderous assault was committed upon Bappoo bin Khundoo, a Geesaree, by his other caste fellows in Gunnesh Pait. He is now lying in the Civil Hospital in a precarious state. This assault was committed on him in consequence of some caste disputes. Not long ago a barber's hand was broken by his caste fellows at their jumat meeting, and although the man was under medical treatment in the Civil Hospital for nearly a month, the assailants were left scot free, as the whole of the caste were combined and no evidence was given in favour of the unfortunate barber. We hope that such practices of assaulting in caste disputes will be put down by the heavy hand of the law, by adopting some measure so that no punchayet should be allowed to be held without previously giving notice to the police, and also at what place the punchayet is to take place. A policeman or two should be directed to the spot in order to preserve the peace.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE understand that the ship *Caroline*, Captain Lorenzen, with timber from Moulmein, came into port to-day, leaking very badly. She had four feet of water in her hold when she was brought to her mooring ground off Baboo Ghaut. She will be berthed to-morrow in the mooring off the Custom House.—*Englishman, April* 28.

WE regret to learn of the sudden death of Lieutenant and Quarter-Master T. Hardy, of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, yesterday morning. He served with distinction during the Burmah and Indian Mutiny campaigns in the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, for which he was rewarded by an Ensign's Commission. He was interred last evening with military honours, H.M. 20th Regiment furnishing the funeral party.—*Id.*

THE case of Robert and Charriol against Mr. Lombard, the French Consul in this town, for defamation, came before Mr. Justice Phear for judgment. Our readers may recollect that the suit was brought to recover damages for alleged defamation, contained in certain despatches written by the defendant to the French Minister of Marine. His Lordship delivered a long and elaborate judgment, which we shall publish at length, the effect of which was to dismiss the suit on the ground of limitation, but giving an alternative judgment in the event of his finding with regard to the first point being overruled by the Appellate Court. His Lordship found for the plaintiff on all the other issues, and assessed the damages at Rs. 10,000, subject, of course, to the decision of the High Court on the point of limitation.—*Id.*

RUMOURS have been heard in the Dooars, that a few of the men, supposed to be escaped mutineers from the N. W. Provinces, who took refuge in Bhootan, have left the place, and joined the Naga and other petty Hill Chieftains on the Eastern Frontiers.—*Hurkaru, April* 28.

WE are glad to observe that the Maha Rajah of Cashmere has abolished the Abkaree Tax and the taxes on fisheries in his dominions. The former yielded a revenue of about Rs. 40,000 and the latter about Rs. 15,000 a year. His Highness has also introduced the Stamp system, and intends to abolish the *Kossid* establishment, and establish regular Post Offices throughout his territories.—*Id.*

THE Government, alive to the dangers encircling the young Nawab of Bahawulpore, have caused him to be removed to Mooltan, where he will be under British protection, and where his education can more easily be proceeded with. No definite measures have, however, been adopted as yet for the government of his principality. This last is a very important and urgent duty laid on the Government, and should not be neglected or delayed.—*Id.*

A SERIOUS CASE.—An Eurasian, named Phillip D'Silva, lies at present in a very precarious state in the College Hospital, from a stab in the throat, inflicted by one John Harris, a seaman, of the ship *Caroline*. It was a disreputable quarrel and Harris drew a knife from his waist and stabbed him in the throat with it. He was arrested soon after on board the *Caroline* and is now in custody. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of the wounded man.—*Id.*

THE Telegraph Department has singular notions on most points, but we were not aware till yesterday, that these extended to the receipt of Currency Notes which have been declared legal tender by a law duly made and provided. We are quite sure that the heads of the department are altogether unaware of the vagaries of their subordinates. What shall we say of the clerks also, who, when a well-known merchant personally tenders these Currency Notes in payment of the charges on his messages, refuse to accept them unless they be first endorsed, on the plea that "who knows, they might have been stolen." There is a coolness and refreshing raciness about this proceeding, which adds another wreath to the chaplet of stupidity, which the subordinates of this Department have so well earned. The sooner Major Murray, or whoever may be at the head of the Department, disabuses the minds of the clerks, of the notion that they can refuse Currency notes and insult gentlemen who may make the tender, the better for the credit of the Department.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IT is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Right Reverend Bishop Anastasius Hartmann, Bishop of Derhé *in partibus infidelium*, Vicar Apostolic of Patna. The melancholy event took place at Allahabad at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant. We are sensible that the Roman Catholic Church has lost greatly by the demise of their Right Reverend Pastor. Among the many men we have met in India, we know none who has been more sincere and earnest in his mission. During his sojourn in the East he has been entrusted by the Holy See with most delicate duties, which we have good reason to know he fulfilled with fervency and zeal, much, we fear, to the detriment of his health. As we have differed with him during his life in many respects, we feel bound, on this mournful occasion, to bear this humble testimony to his memory. We believe he was a Swiss by birth, and every action of his which has come under our observation confirmed that impression.—*Oudh Gazette, April* 28.

PRIVATE HENRY BYRNE, H. M.'s 46th Regiment, was tried by a District Court Martial on the 4th April 1866 at Lucknow, for having at Lucknow, on or about the 22nd January 1866, maliciously destroyed by fire, to the extent of Rs. 1,000 damage, a bulloon, the property of Mr. R. G. Wells, a person entitled to Her Majesty's protection. The charge was framed in accordance with the 103rd Article of War, which provides for crimes of this description. Our readers may remember that in January last we noticed the fact that Mr. Wells' balloon had been partially destroyed, supposed by an incendiary, for the discovery of whom the owner offered a reward of Rs. 100. Tempted by this reward Private Byrne made a voluntary statement to Mr. Wells both *viva voce* and in writing that he, instigated by Mr. Hormusjee, the Parsee merchant of this city, had set fire to the balloon on the night in question while it was lying in the Kaiser Bagh. Mr. Wells handed the written statement to the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which this soldier belongs with a request that Private Byrne might be allowed to escape prosecution, for the act as a military offender, as he wanted him as a material evidence in an action he intended to bring against the Parsee. This was very properly refused and the soldier was placed in confinement and a charge preferred against him as above quoted. The evidence for the prosecution must have been clear enough, for the Court found the prisoner guilty of the crime and sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for two years, which sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Major General Commanding the Division, by whom the Court Martial was convened. The prisoner employed Mr. Wilcox, Attorney, as his legal adviser, who certainly did justice to his client, but unfortunately without success. Mr. Hormusjee was an evidence *for the defence*, and swore that he had never instigated Private Byrne to commit the act; and in justice to that enterprising merchant we must add that we from the first never entertained the idea for a moment that he would do such a thing, and we sincerely congratulate him under the circumstances of so searching an investigation as has taken place, that he stands free from even suspicion of instigating a man to commit so foul a deed. Private Byrne bears a *very bad character* in his Regiment, and meets with no sympathy from his comrades.—*Id.*

INSPECTION OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

(*From the Madras Times, April* 28.)

ON the 6th instant, the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, reported to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, that he had lately, in company with the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, inspected the North-West Line, as far as the site of the proposed bridge across the Toombudra river. The following report upon the works in progress has been submitted by that Officer for the information of Government:—

"The Government are aware that the line is now open for traffic as far as the Cuddapah station, (distance from Madras, 161¼ miles) situated in the first section of district No. VI., at a distance from the Arconum Junction of 118 miles. I am glad to be able to say that there is every prospect of the line being opened during the current year as far as the Mootanoor (distance from Madras, 195 miles 25 chains) station, in the first section of District No. VIII., being a further extension of nearly 35 miles. In District No. VI., all the work is completed, with the exception of a girder bridge across a small stream, over which, owing to a delay in procuring teak sleepers the rails were not laid at the time of my visit. The permanent way is in excellent order, and the style in which the work has been executed throughout this District reflects great credit on the Engineer in charge, Mr. West.

"In District No. VII., the bridge (distance from Madras, 174 miles 64 chains) across the Papugnee river, consisting of twenty 70 feet girder openings, upon screw pile piers, is nearly finished. At the time of my visit one pier only at the east end of the bridge, remain to be sunk, and several of the girders had been rolled into position. The Camalapoor (distance from Madras, 175 miles 64 chains) Station will soon be ready for traffic, the only work in progress being the privy for Europeans. The completion of the bridge across the Yerragoopaud stream, consisting of twenty-eight 16 feet girder openings, has been delayed on account of the difficulty in procuring teak sleepers. The Yerragoontla (distance from Madras, 185 miles 34 chains) Station is more backward than those on either side of it, owing to the necessity for a station here not being at first apparent, but the work is making fast progress. With the above exceptions, all the masonry works in District No. VII. are completed. The earth-work and ballasting are also finished, and rails are laid throughout the district, the gaps caused by the unfinished bridges being supplied by temporary lines of rails laid across the beds of the rivers, so as admit of the running of the material and ballast trains without intermission. It is scarcely possible to say too much in praise of the workmanship shown in the masonry works along this part of the line. Making every allowance for the excellence of the materials which are everywhere available, the Engineers, Messrs. E. and T. Johnston and Mr. West, deserve great credit for the work they have turned out. Indeed, I have much doubt whether it would be possible to produce any where better work than can be shown on Districts Nos VI., VII., and VIII. of this line.

"In district No. VIII. the Mootanoor (distance from Madras, 195 miles 25 chains) Station is completed, with the exception of the goods' shed, which was still in progress when I visited it. As above stated, the line will probably be opened for traffic to this station during the current year. Along this portion of the line the gradients are remarkably favourable, and the curves are few in number and of large radii. One stretch of perfectly straight line, nearly 12 miles in length, occurs immediately after leaving Cuddapah.

"As Mootanoor will probably be the terminal station of the North-West Line for more than a year, it is important that no time should be lost in making a means of access to it from the public road, from which it is distant about one-third of a mile. Some time ago I addressed the Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Division upon this subject and also with reference to the Yerragoontla and Camlapoor Stations, which are in the same category; but nothing had been done at the time of my visit. The rest of the masonry works in the first section of District No. VIII. are completed, as is also the earth-work; and the ballasting and laying of rails, &c., are making fair progress.

"The whole of the work in the second section of this District has been given on contract to Mr. Barnett, lately an Engineer in the service of the Company. The work was begun in October last, and has made fair progress, the earthwork being far advanced up to the Chittravutty river, and most of the masonry works being well in hand. I think the line will be open to the Chittravutty, for the conveyance of material, &c., before the end of the year. The bridge (distance from Madras, 211 miles 45 chains) across the Chittravutty consists of forty openings, each of seventy feet from centre to centre. Ten piers at either extremity are to be of masonry; but, owing to the depth of sand in the bed of the river, the remainder are to be formed of screw piles. Materials are now being collected in large quantities, and a quarry, yielding excellent stone, has been opened in the immediate neighbourhood. The opening of the line to Gooty will, in great measure, depend on the completion of this bridge. The site for the Yaitoor Station is fixed, but no work is yet begun. In District No. IX. the first section has also been given upon contract to Mr. Barnett, but little or no work has yet been done. The masonry works in this section are few and small, and the earth-work is very slight.

"The work on the second section of this District, including the bridge across the Pennair, is now in progress under Bajaruthnum, a young Native Engineer, and the progress made is very satisfactory. The earth-work is well advanced as are all the masonry works, which are executed in capital style. The site for the Tadputri Station is fixed, but no work is yet begun. In the Pennair (distance from Madras, 233 miles 14 chains) bridge, consisting of twenty-three girder openings of seventy feet from centre to centre, the west abutment and one pier are raised to nearly the full height. The east abutment and four piers are well in hand, and with five more piers, will probably be finished before the setting in of the rains. In district No. X. the first section has been given on contract to Mr. Horgan, lately an Inspector in the Company's service, and the work is making fair progress throughout the section. The work is in general light, and the masonry works are few in number and of small dimensions. The site for the station (distance from Madras, 242 miles 34 chains) at Royalcherro has been market out, but the building has not yet been commenced.

"The second section of this District has been given on contract to a native, named P. Moonesawmy Chetty, but the work had not been begun at the time of my visit. This section carries the line to the town of Gooty, but, owing to the features of the country, it was found impossible to approach close to the town. At a distance of about seven miles from Gooty, the line leaves the public road to the south, and passes about two miles to the north of the Gooty fort. In District No. XI. the first section has been given upon contract to Mr. Fox, but the work has not yet been begun.

"The site selected for the Gooty Station is about two miles to the north of the town, (distance from Madras, 254 miles 74 chains) near the point where the line crosses the Gooty and Adoni road. In every Railway point of view this site is well adapted for a station, being high exposed to the prevailing winds, as near the town as possible, and fairly supplied with water. In the event, however, of its being thought advisable to make this station defensible, it would be necessary to choose another site, at a greater distance from the town, as a long ridge of gneiss crops out close to the proposed site, running parallel to the line, and high enough to completely command any buildings erected there. District No. XI. extends from Gooty westwards, to a short distance beyond Goondacul, following a small valley as far as that village, where it crosses the watershed between the Huggry and the Pennair rivers. The line has been marked out, but no work has yet been begun. The gradients are favourable; the steepest being 1 in 150, for a short distance, near Goondacul, where the line mounts the water shed. Comparatively few masonry works will be required in this District, and the earth-work will not be heavy. Districts Nos. XII. and XIII. carry the branch line to Bellary; but beyond marking out the line, nothing has been done. District No. XIV. begins at the Junction Station where the Bellary branch leaves the north-west main line. The station will probably stand about midway between the villages of Goondacul and Timancherla, (distance from Madras, 274 miles 44 chains), a site in all respects excellent, and where there is every probability of a good supply of water. The main line here turns northward, at an easy gradient, and with a curve of about one mile radius. From this point it will run in an almost unbroken straight line to the town of Adoni, following, the whole way, the water shed of the Huggry and the Hindry rivers, and crossing the Bellary and Kurnool road near the village of Heeraootoor. Districts Nos. XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. will carry the line to within five miles of the Toombudra river, but beyond a preliminary survey of the country, nothing has been done in those districts. This portion of the line promises to be extremely cheap, as it crosses literally no drainage, and the surface of the country is remarkably level. Over a part of the line, however, want of water will be a serious obstacle, as hardly any is met with, in the dry weather, between Timancherla and Heeraootoor, a distance of about 30 miles. District No. XIX. embraces the bridge across the Toombudra river with about five miles on either side of it. The proposed site of the bridge is near the small village of Cacapoor, about four miles west of Madaveram, the point where the Bellary and Hyderabad road crosses the river. The width of the river near Cacapoor is about 1,000 yards, and the bridge will be composed of 70 feet girder spans, raised from 35 to 40 feet above the bed of the river. The site has been well chosen a bed of gneissose rock stretching across from bank to bank. For the construction of this bridge, the tender of a native, named Vellore Rungunathum Moodelliar, has been accepted; and he undertakes to complete the work by December 1868. I see no reason why he should not do so, as all the materials, except fuel, are plentiful and close to the site. The position of this bridge across the Toombudra makes it important that uninterrupted communication should be at all times maintained, and I think it is worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable to construct a small defensive work with this object. For a considerable distance on either side of the proposed side the river cannot be crossed, except on foot during month or two of the hot weather and in boats during floods; both modes being attended with difficulty and danger. A defensive work of small dimensions, at the southern end of the bridge, would cost but little, and would, in my opinion, be sufficient to maintain the communication intact.

"District No. XIX. is the only part of the line beyond Gooty, where work is in progress. The preliminary survey has been carried to Raichoor, where the Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railways are to meet; but, north of District No. XIV. no part of the line has been marked out except District No. XIX. A tabular Statement is appended, showing the progress made, at the time of my visit, in the masonry and earth-work of the two sections of District No. VIII., the second section of District No. IX., and the first section of District No. X. I also enclose a sketch map, which will show at a glance the general condition and progress of the various portions of the North-West Line. I have only to add that the portions of the line now open for traffic, between Arconum and Cuddapah, was in a most satisfactory condition at the time of my inspection. The few remarks which I had to make were at once communicated to the Agent and Manager, who accompanied me, and I need not now trouble the Government by introducing them into this Report."

The Government in an order dated 19th instant observe that they have perused with much satisfaction the very favourable report which is submitted by the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways on the works in progress on the North-West Line of the Madras Railway. A copy of Major Stewart's letter and of its enclosures will be forwarded for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. The Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Division will be requested to expedite the submission of plans and estimates for the feeders which are required to the Mootanoor, Yerragoontla, and Camlapoor Railway Stations. The suggestions regarding the construction of defensive works in connection with the station house at Gooty and the bridge across the Toombudra, will be considered on the receipt of the Consulting Engineer's reply to certain references forwarded for his consideration.

The Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, writing to the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways, on the 6th instant, reports that on the 21st March he inspected the stations on the Madras Railway between Perampore and Arconum.

"About 90 per cent. of the profits of the Madras Railway Company are due to third class passenger traffic, hence it would seem that the first point for the Tramway Company to consider is the method by which they may gain the monopoly of that traffic. The rates of 4 pies, 3 pies, and 2 pies per mile have, at different times, been tried on the Madras line, the first proved to be too high, and it is doubtful which of the other two is the more advantageous, but the 3 pie rate is now in force, and seems to answer well. It may be argued that the expenses of a short line are proportionally greater than those of a long one, but, on the other hand, experience shows that the Railways in England which pay the highest dividends are those whose construction was very costly, which are short, and which adopt the lowest rates. The low rates attract so much traffic that they more than compensate for expensive construction, and for the disadvantage of short lines. The engines and carriages on these English lines, however, are as expensive as heavy, and their working expenses as high as those on the more extended lines. The Tramway, on the contrary, has cheaper rolling-stock and less working expenses than the Indian guage Railway, hence it has an additional inducement to adopt low fares. The third class fare by the Tramway is at present 4 pies per mile in a small carriage, without seats, travelling at less than 13 miles an hour. Whereas a third class passenger leaving Madras at 7 A. M. can travel in a carriage, with seats, at upwards of 23 miles an hour for 3 pies a mile. The receipts of the Company would, I have no doubt, increase if the third class fare were reduced to 3 pies a mile. During festivals specially high rates might advantageously be charged."

This report has been submitted for the information of Government. An extract from the report has been sent to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., the Agents for the Tramway Company, with a request that the Resident Engineer's early attention may be called to the remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4; and, referring to a letter which had been recently addressed to them, an expression of their views has been requested relative to the suggestion made by Major Frendergast in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his report, for a reduction of the third class passenger fare in force, at present, on the Tramway. The reply from the Agents will, on receipt, be submitted, with the remarks of the Acting Consulting Engineer for the consideration of Government.

GENII OF THE RING.

(*From All the Year Round, March* 17.)

THE ring is a prize ring, and the genii are pulgilists. The cabalistic signs and words used by the latter; the magical effects produced and the rapid changes effected on the human face by the weird mysteries they practise; the strange rites observed by them, their laws, penalties, and rewards, have always had a painful fascination for me. I am pained that I can never hope to be affiliated, and fascinated because the fortunate beings whose attributes I covet are, by virtue of their magic, endowed with strange strength, skill, and hardihood, and are apparently impervious to blows and shocks which would stretch ordinary mortals lifeless on the ground. As unlawful magicians they would be worth studying, but it is as professors of a more or less recognised art we have to consider them now. Their hopes and fears, emotions, pleasures, sorrows, cares—how far do they differ in these from you and me, from the tradesman who sells us beef and mutton, from the inventor of a new piece of mechanism, from the painters of pictures and the writers and readers of books? Bent upon gauging this, I sought and obtained an introduction to the editor of a journal (and let me add, a really upright and honest journal) which is known wherever the English tongue is spoken; a journal whose boast is that it never sleeps; and which, having long survived the generation of bucks, and bloods, and Corinthians to whose tastes it ministered originally, is still the guide, philosopher, and friend of the great sporting world. Few things have surprised me more than the contrast between the newspaper-office of my imagination and the newspaper-office of sober fact. Every expectation I had formed was falsified by results. The printers were not slangy; the sober decorum of the boys, messengers, and clerks was such that they might have been in the service of an evangelical magazine; while the gentlemen composing the editorial department were the gentlemen of society, the gentlemen you meet in clubs and drawing-rooms, and, so far as I saw, without a fox's head or a horse's hoof amongst them in the way of ornament. Had the compositors smacked of the racecourse, the literary staff been unmistakably fast, the publishers loud, and the boys and messengers redolent of stable-talk, I should have accepted all as the appropriate condition and surroundings of a great sporting organ. Instead of this, I was politely welcomed in an establishment which is not merely sedately respectable in tone, but is one where the kindliness and good feeling existing among its members are so obvious and marked as to convey the impression of a family party in some Utopia where relations never quarrel. The constant chronicling of prize-fights, the weekly analysis of studs, the commenting week after week upon the "performances" of horses, the "points" of dogs, and the scores at cricket and billiards, have had no effect on the demeanour of those deputed to discharge these high trusts. Having seen the offices of newspapers celebrated for the strictness of their principles and the purity of their tone, I declare that of The Sleepless Life to excel them all in its air of placid respectability and genteel quietude.

This is the room where the editor holds a levee every Friday afternoon throughout the year. Portraits of the late Mr. Sayers and other famous professors adorn one side of it, while the great fight at Farnborough, the celebrated trotting mare Vixen—apparently pursued by a large velocipede—and other interesting pictures, cover the remaining walls. I soon hear a fund of instructive anecdotes concerning the professors. The three gentlemen present have all been at different times maltreated or threatened at their hands. The office of referee at great prize-fights has been filled by each of them, and that refined-looking man writing at the table in the corner, was beaten until he was insensible a few weeks ago. A fight was in progress and he had been appealed to as umpire whether a certain blow came within the conditions laid down by the rules of the ring. The backers of the two men, not unnaturally, took different views, one party maintaining it was "a foul," and claiming the victory for the man struck, the other insisting it was legitimate, and that the combat must proceed. Some shouting and strong language, amid which the second of the man said to have been improperly hit appealed to the referee, "Vosn't that a foul, now, sir?" and almost in the same breath, "Oh! it weren't, weren't it?—then take *that* yer (noun substantive), and *that*, and *that*!" accompanying each "that" with a savage blow under the ear, in the region of the heart, and upon the head. The referee fell insensible, and his physical monitor, Mr. Ross Filer, having thus satisfied his Spartan sense of justice, went back to his corner with the air of a man who had done his duty in spite of opposition. Legal redress for the outrage was of course impossible, the business of the gathering and the gathering itself being alike forbidden by law; but retribution has, for all that, fallen upon Mr. Filer. That energetic zealot unites the business of a publican with the pastime of prize-fighting, and he has, since his brutal conduct, been declared dead to the world of sporting readers. His name is properly tabooed by the sporting press, his sparring displays and benefits are never chronicled, and the professors themselves speak of him as a blackguard whom there is no redeeming. So much for Mr. Filer, who had, at a previous fight, encouraged another of the gentlemen before me, in the impartial discharge of his judicial functions by the cheering speech, "If he doesn't do wot's right (i. e. what it suits the pocket of me, Ross Filer, to call right), we'll murder him!" A previous editor of the Sleepless, while acting as judge at a prize-ring, received a blow from a bludgeon, from which he never really rallied, and which caused his death. His immediate successor has been hitherto more fortunate, never having been actually struck, though frequently threatened. He pointed out a particular corner of the room we were in, between the window and the fire, where, by placing your back firmly against the wall and seizing the poker, you may, always supposing you are a good hand at single-stick, protect yourself effectually against violence. This was no imaginary hypothesis. The speaker has had to adopt these precautions more than once when conversing with the professors, and when the arguments of the latter have assumed the shape of clenched fists and foul threats.

While I mastered these suggestive details, and learned that several well-known pugilists were expected to drop in that afternoon, the crowd outside had gradually increased. The small groups outside the two public-houses opposite had received numerous additions, and had now merged together so as to form a thick fringe of frouzy humanity, which covered the pavement to right and left, balanced itself uneasily on the kerbstone, and at last overflowed on to the roadway. Not a prepossessing crowd by any means. Irish labourers of distinctly bibulous tendencies, who looked listlessly to right and left as if for a new excitement and expectorated thoughtfully when a prize-fighter passed them; hangers-on of the ring who might be hired for sparring purposes at a shilling an hour, and who stood like cab horses on a stand; hangers-on of the pugilists who were waiting patiently in the hope that stakes would be drawn or deposits made, and that eleemosynary stimulants would be the conditions upon which their services as witnesses or friends would be required; dissipated-looking men whose abstract love for pugilism had brought them here to feast their eyes upon the heroes of their worship; thieves and cardsharpers on the look-out for prey; and over all an undescribable air of worthless, dissolute raffishness; such was the mob in waiting outside The Sleepless office. For, two mighty combats had been fought in the preceeding week; and the principals and seconds in each were, as it was well known, expected to confer with the editor, and talk over their future. On the previous Monday the Welsh mammoth, O'Boldwin had beaten Augustus Oils after a protracted fight, for one hundred pounds, in which, I have since read, the latter was "defeated but not disgraced;" and on the very day before our interview, those well-known heroes, Raven and Rile, had fought for three hours and a half, for four hundred pounds, when, to the intense disgust of their backers and admirers, "both men got very weak, and showed symptoms of the cold shivers setting in," so it was agreed to draw the stakes, from the physical impossibility of either man striking a finishing blow to make him winner. These champions and their friends were the attractions of the day, and a knock at the door announced the arrival of the gallant Rile's second, Mr. Black Kicks. This gentleman's patience had been sorely tried by the disappointment of yesterday, and his expressions of disgust at the untoward ending of "wot oughter been a finish one way or the other," were uttered with much feeling and sincerity. "He'd rather ha' lost his money, he would indeed, than 'ave a fight end nohow, as yer may say. No he couldn't say one was more blown than another; they wos both blown, and that's truth. Rile gets wonderful slow arter he's been fightin' about two hours—wonderful slow, indeed; while Raven's never bin able to finish his man since he fought Cuss, and is, besides, allers on the slip, which ain't what Mr. Kicks calls fightin'—it ain't indeed." Kicks is a bullet-headed black-browed young fellow, whose civility to the editor reminded one somehow of veneer. A few more genial remarks on the sport of the day before, and he retires, after handing in a slip of written paper, which is carefully filed. To him succeeds a boigy pale-faced man of middle age, who can scarcely speak from cold, and whose words hiss out like steam from a tea-kettle. This is the veteran Tommy Stalker, of whom I hear that his fighting weight twenty years ago was nine stone four pounds, and whose arm—a great point this—now measure fifteen inches round. Stalker's errand is pacific, and his round full-moon face smiling. "It is a little benefit I'm thinkin' of takin', and if you'd be kind enough to give me a word in to-morrow's paper, I thought you might like to see this." "This" is a flaming red bill of the Fitzroy Music Hall, and sets forth the allurements of Stalker's night. The hero himself will, by particular desire, give his celebrated Grecian delineations—and very curious must that corpulent figure look in a skin-tight dress. The term "Grecian" has liberal interpretation at Stalker's hands, for the delineations range from Hercules and the Nemæan Lion to Romulus and Remus.

Long before I have settled how this "well-known scientific fighter" contrives to represent twins in his own fat person—a problem I have yet to solve—he retires with many smiles, and is succeeded by Rat Bangem, affectionately spoken of as "ould Rat," and Beau Cuss. Bangem, a well-worn veteran, who is almost without front teeth, and whose chief peculiarity is that he always seems to be talking with his mouth full, wears a tasteful breast-pin, in which the personal pronoun "My" in large letters of gold surmounts a counterfeit human eye, and so symbolises its owner's acuteness. He is a civil-spoken fellow, who has retired from the ring, and now keeps a well-known tavern. Cuss is a candidate for the championship of England, being pledged to fight Zebedee Spice next May, for two hundred pounds and the belt. Both Rat and he are very full of the contest of last Monday. O'Boldwin was originally a pupil of Bangem's, who picked him up in the streets, and, fascinated by his size and promise, gave him the rudiments of his fistic education. Another publican and ex-pugilist, David Garden, was O'Boldwin's second at the fight he won last Monday; but Bangem does not mind this, and talks with great feeling of old times, before O'Boldwin was anything but physically great. Cuss is a dark-complexioned man of middle height, and apparently of immense strength. A deep broad chest, which seems almost bursting through the rough-napped black cutaway coat and waistcoat buttoned over it, a short neck, lips which move when their owner speaks or laughs, so as to show their inner half, and to thus intensify the animal expression of the face; a hand and arm which look fit to fell a bullock, and sturdy legs, which seem as if a bullock's strength could not shake them, make Cuss a formidable competitor for the honours of the ring. His conversation is rather saturnine than animated, and turns chiefly upon the amount of deposit-money he and Spice have yet to pay. I gather that whereas five pounds were now paid by each man every Friday, the time approaches when the weekly instalment must be doubled. Of the drawn battle yesterday between Raven and Rile, it is Mr. Cuss's opinion "both men had a chance to win;" while his contempt for a combatant who admitted after a battle that he wasn't "so much hurt as he thought he was," is too deep for words, and finds vent in expectoration. The point is mooted whether, in the event of Cuss winning the belt, he will be able to keep it afterwards, against O'Boldwin the redoubtable; whereupon the face of Cuss assumes as doggedly savage an expression as it has been my lot to see, and his resolution finds words in "He won't get it without fighting for it, that's all I've got to say."

The fates were propitious, for Cuss and old Davie had scarcely left the room when the former's opponent in the coming fight, the great Zeb Spice, whose "science" is a proverb, came in. He looked clean, smart, and prosperous, was faultlessly attired as a sporting gentleman, smiled benignly but knowingly at me, much as if we shared between us the secrets of the ring, and then gracefully presented the editor with a couple of portraits of himself. A much more agreeable specimen of humanity than the savage-looking Cuss, Mr. Spice verges on dandyism in his apparel and ornaments. His magnificent chest and limbs were clothed in garments befitting the daily associate of the rank and fashion of Puddlepool, his breast-pin, ring, watch-chain, and silver-mounted switch, were massive and costly, his voice was persuasive, and his manner ingratiating. It pleased me to hear him say that after May he would fight no more, but limit his attention to the great Puddlepool gymnasium he is said to rule so well. I learn with breathless interest, though, that he has "a big 'un in training, who'll be quite clever enough for O'Boldwin," and infer that Spice's heart is, after all, in the ring he promises to leave.

Tommy Scotch, a respectable-looking middle aged man, formerly, I hear, a well-known fighter at eight stone five —I like exactitude—has a boy he wishes to put to school, and, after the usual knock at the door, comes up to the desk to consult with, and receive encouragement and advice from, the editor. Beattie is about to take a benefit, and hands in the particulars, which are duly filed and published. Walloper and friend are uneasy as to the day fixed for their fighting, and request another look at "the articles." Bloss brings in the news that a second bobby's been sent to watch the crowd outside;—there was a fight there of seven rounds without interruption a fortnight before. Benny Bailey thinks he won't be "fit" in time for his mill; and George Fibbins asks for the return of the two pounds deposit-money he left here some time back, "which ain't never been covered yet." All these people, and many others who enter in rapid succession, are prize-fighters, or their tutors, disciples, and abettors, and every arrangement is made upon the purest business principles and in the most systematic way. The deposit receipt is produced, examined, and endorsed by the editor, and Fibbins walks down to the cashier's department much as a man would do who was transferring his savings, or drawing the interest due to him from some provident bank.

To him succeeds Mr. Jennett, "Farmer Jennett," the well-known bookmaker, of the great Guelph betting-club, who is interested in the monument about to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Sayers, and who, I take the liberty of remarking, is as clean and wholesome looking a little gentleman as the most fastidious could desire. A shrewd bright eye and pleasant smile, a hard and rather dried-up face, quick decided movements of hands and arms, and a neat assortment of jewellery, including a very horsy breast-pin, are the points in Farmer Jennett's appearance I remember best. He was Mr. Sayers' principal backer as well as one of his most influential and trustworthy friends; and he is now his executor and the guardian of his memory. The Farmer is disappointed at not seeing the design for the monument, but is gratified to hear that it will be completed in about nine months, and that it is to consist of a mausoleum with closed doors, guarded by Mr. Sayers' mastiff, in white marble, and adorned by a medallion portrait of Mr. Sayers outside. Should the sculptor want an advance, Mr. Jennett is ready for him; should the editor wish to see the farmer at any time, a line to the Guelph will be his best plan, or "being so much out of town when racing's on, I ain't always good to find in London." Enter here, hoarse and toothless, Bill Kind, of Westminster, who is fifty-two years of age, and is engaged to fight another man as old as himself." Mr. Kind looks older than he is, and hands in the announcement of the public-house benefit he proposes to take before going into training, and with an agreeable growl, such as one might look for from an amiable wild beast. "Honly thirty shillings a side stated in last Saturday's Sleepless, which it oughter be two-pundten," refers to the amount of the weekly instalment paid by each combatant. And Mr. Kind departs gladdened by the promise that this important matter shall be set right.

Another knock at the much-suffering door, and a tall young fellow, with heavy bloodshot eyes, swollen discoloured cheeks, and a good-tempered sheepish expression on his vacuous face, comes in. This is Augustus Oils. "the defeated but not disgraced" of Monday. The sympathetic greeting, "He's too big for you, Gus!" was evidently appreciated by the vanquished man, who fumbled nervously at his cap, and, though he smiled and laughed when speaking of his defeat, was evidently mortified, discomfited, and out of spirits. The repetition of, "It only shows, sir, wot a bad judge Willy Sand must be, who told me I could beat him," seemed to afford some meagre comfort; but the "He's too big for any one, that's my belief," came out with marked sincerity; and poor Oils retired, after thanking all present for their kindness. Having brought his poor battered carcase to be seen, he was grateful not to be twitted on its having suffered in vain. He was accompanied by a very funny old man, whose eyes seemed staring in astonishment at their owner being still alive. Trainer, valet, hangeron, or backer—it was not quite clear in which of these capacities he figured, or why he figured here at all. Mournfully despondent when insisting that the condition of Oils was perfect on the day of fighting, he became timid and nervous when mention was made of the compensation-benefit to be announced in to-morrow's Sleepless. "Let us 'ave no names mentioned as backing Gus, or bringing him to fight—a old friend of Field's, that's all." This speech, given with the air of a detected conspirator, was repeated mechanically and at short intervals during the stay of himself and Oils. Nay, five minutes after they had left, the door reopened, and the prominent eyes and queer figure-head face again looked timorously in, and, as a parting shot, whispered myteriously: "No names mentioned, if *you* please"—and then pointing with thumb to waistcoat, with the air of a man making a startling and perfectly novel admission—"an old friend of Field's, that's all." When this elderly nuisance, has retired finally, I ask whether Oils had his front teeth knocked out last Monday, or in previous conflicts, and, much to my surprise, receive "Stomach" for answer. The curious point of this reply and of its effect is, that it seems to be made, and is certainly received, under a certain sense of injury. That poor Oils should lose his teeth from natural causes, instead of having them knocked down his throat, seems a violation of the fitness of things, and an irregularity on the part of Oils to be condemned. So, when I hear that the "clever lad," young Walloper, who is engaged to fight another "clever lad" for five pounds a side, and who has heard that Spice and Cuss "'as changed their day of fightin'," —when I hear that his false eye is due to an accident instead of to the prize-ring, I cannot help feeling that Walloper is to blame.

The victorious Welsh mammoth, O'Boldwin, comes in jubilant, attended by his friend and second Davie Garden, whose hostelry is his head-quarters, and as such is regularly advertised as the champion's home. The mammoth has a grievance. He is described in the papers as O'Boldwin, and as six feet seven inches high; whereas he "never 'ad a Ho to his name, and six foot five and a 'arf is the most he hever stood." Rectification is promised, and the mammoth is appeased. I look respectfully at the hands which have made the cheeks of Oils to be like over-ripe pears, and the eyes of Oils to be as if set in beetroot; and I find them large, bony, and not over-clean. I glance at the feet which have "toed the scratch" so recently and triumphantly, and I see that they are of a size proportionate to the mammoth's height. "Mind you don't knock your head," was a necessary warning as he stooped to enter the doorway; and the "Don't understand anything about it, sir," in reply to a question as to his alleged leaning to Fenianism, sums up to a nicety my estimate of his character. Not understanding anything about it, would, I imagine, but too accurately express poor Boldwin's ideas of the world outside the prize-ring. Like his late opponent, he seemed the personification of good temper; and if it were respectful to so describe the heroes of a protracted battle, I should say they were a couple of overgrown school-boys, each of whom is as wax in the hands of associates and leaders craftier than themselves. The red-faced publican old Davie Garden is in great force, for as the ostensible backer and trainer of Boldwin—I drop the "Ho," as requested—he has made money and reaped honour from the victory. Full of cheery suggestions for the future, and successive triumphs for his man, the alloy inseparable from earthly happiness appears in the profoundly sad reflection, "You see, you can't fight everybody!" which chastens his otherwise exuberant joyousness. That Spice has "a dark big'un" down at Puddlepool, who might do for Boldwin; that Turpin might fight agin if we tempted him with a hoffer; that Pike Badun wants to fight the Mammoth; and that a jint benefit for 'im and Oils will be shortly given in the hopen, so as to keep off the East-enders, are the heads of Mr. Garden's discourse: who throughout the interview gives one the impression of a man on consummately good terms with himself and his little world.

The next visitor, Raven, bore a striking contrast to Boldwin; for while the latter's face had scarcely a scratch upon it, the former was plastered and patched, and had the disappointment of going home that night to Warwickham without having settled the supremacy with his rival, Rile. "I have very good flesh, sir, very good indeed!" was his modest acknowledgment of the compliments paid to the fewness of his scars. For though, to my uninitiated gaze, a monster cavity over the right eye, seemed and swollen cheeks, and divers strips of white plaister over and about a face which looks pallid from loss of blood, present a shocking spectacle enough, they are but slight indications, if the battered condition of the man at the fight of the day before, be remembered. Cob Rivers and a sharp business-looking man, who was one of Raven's backers, accompany the latter now, and an order is given for the money staked to be given up. Rile had drawn his, before my arrival; and a terrible rumour reached the editor's room soon after, that he was in the hands of "the Philistines," and had been accompanied to the bank where the cheque from the Sleepless office would be cashed by two light-hearted gentlemen, who are fond of card-playing, and renowned for their good fortune. Cob looks half Jew, half Mulatto, and is fashionably dressed in a long black surtout, an obtrusive bright green scarf covering his chest. The backer, the fighter, and he, chat pleasantly about Raven, "first taking a little rest," and then challenging some presumptuous person unnamed, who has publicly vaunted his superiority. A short talk as to the probability of the other backers following the liberal example of the one present, and giving Raven the money they staked on him; and the trio depart.

I thank the editor of the Sleepless for the privilege so courteously accorded me, and take my leave. Pondering upon what I have seen and heard, I pass absently into the street, still filled with raffish loungers, and am only roused from a painful reverie by having a dirty finger thrust in my face, while its owner asseverates with many oaths as he points me out for the admiration of his fellows: "Tell yer he's the cove as found the money for Davie Garden to back Boldwin with, and he's just come out o' the Life Office, here he's bin a droring the stakes."

DIARY OF A JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

FROM EL-KHATIF IN THE PERSIAN GULF TO YAMBO IN THE RED SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1819.

BY

CAPTAIN G. FORSTER SADLIER, OF H. M.'S 47TH REGIMENT.

(*Continued from our last issue.*)

June 22nd.—Khuleel Agha did not make his appearance on the morning of 22nd, and as I was anxious to inquire respecting his health, I despatched my Meerza to pay him a visit, during which Mushruf-aál-ul-Arreeur, nephew of Muhmud bin Arreeur, who is the head of the tribe of Bennee Khaleed, waited on the Agha. This meeting was conducted with some degree of accrimony. The Arab stated publicly that the Turk who was placed here by Muhmud Agha Kashif (the Turkish governor of Lahissa) retained his authority contrary to the orders of the Pacha, and that he suppressed the orders issued to himself to place Mushruf in authority. The Turk, however, repelled the accusation, and declined complying with the demands of Mushruf, whom he directed to write to his uncle and require camels, horses, &c., and a guard to accompany me to Lahissa, whither he prepared to despatch a Causid to inform his superior of the steps he purposed to take. Khuleel Agha desired to Meerza to acquaint me that he was averse to my proceeding to Lahissa till he had received instructions, and that he did not conceive it prudent to place implicit confidence in the Bedouins.

Mushruf waited on me in the evening, and as I was desirous of forming an acquaintance, I accepted his polite offer of supplying me with cattle, and promised to meet his wishes with respect to the hire of the cattle, if necessary. On the return of the Causid he wished to impress me with the idea that his tribe could alone afford me the protection I required, and to this I replied by assuring him of my perfect confidence in his friendship. I wrote a letter to his uncle acquainting him with my arrival, and renewing the intercourse of friendship which had so long existed between his tribe and the gentlemen under the British Government who had heretofore been employed in this part of the world.

As I had requested the Agha to send horses early this morning, 23rd, to enable Doctor Bly to visit him, I waited the arrival of his messenger till twelve o'clock, at which hour he had not made his appearance; the doctor was of course obliged to return to the ship without prescribing a remedy for the Agha's complaint, which I understood was chiefly attributed to an edacious appetite.

June 24th.—On the morning of 24th I despatched the Sheikh to pay a visit to Khuleel Agha, and at the same time wrote him a complimentary letter, reminding him of my wish to depart for Lahissa the instant he could afford me the necessary protection. On this point the Sheikh was instructed to make some private inquiries. The Agha's temper, which is represented to be naturally morose, was much agitated by the news of his removal having become public. Mushruf-aál-ul-Arreeur had received orders to supply cattle to convey the governor's baggage and his two deputies to Lahissa, and to take charge of the government himself. Being desirous to be installed in his new dignity without delay, he appeared at the gate of the city with his suite of attendants, and was refused admission unless he chose to enter with only two of them; this he declined. During the altercation which took place through the medium of messengers, the Turk armed himself in his chamber, which resounded with his vociferations. Mushruf prudently retired, and the Turk applied himself to regulate his accounts, in which branch he appears to be an adept, converting tens into hundreds, and *vice versa*, with the greatest facility.

Although Khuleel Agha, the governor of Kateef, had despatched an express camelman to Lahissa, I conceived that by addressing a letter to Muhmud Agha Kashif, and sending it express, I might induce him to expedite my journey and departure from Lahissa. I therefore wrote a letter to that officer and sent it off express on the evening of 25th instant.

I shall attempt to give as correct a description of Kateef and the country in its neighbourhood as my imperfect observations will afford. The Bay of Kateef is nearly 20 miles in breadth at the entrance, formed by a very long narrow sandy neck on the northern, and by a flat sandy plain on the southern side; the northern point is called Rasut-ul-Noorah and the southern Zaheran. The island of Taroot lies in the centre and towards the top of the bay, being about ten miles in length, extending north-west and south-east, thickly planted with date trees, and well supplied with water. A bank projects from this island towards the opening of the bay in the form of a scollop shell and divides the bay into two channels; the northern, as before described, is deep and safe, running parallel and close to the sandy neck; the southern is shallow and intricate, being at a considerable distance from the shore, which is very flat, and between the channel and the shore very shallow; this side has one very peculiar mark—a sugar-loaf hill on the main, called Zaheran; further into harbour is a tower or fort called Dumam, surrounded by water, and lately repaired by Ruhman bin Jaber; above this is the village of Seehat on the main, and about four miles higher up the fort of Kateef, which is abreast of the island of Taroot.

The northern channel is the safest for ships, but is situated at very considerable distance from Kateef; in getting from this anchorage to Kateef large boats are obliged to go round the bank of Tarood. This channel is very easy of access, as it only requires to accommodate the course to the form of the narrow sandy neck, keeping about a cable's length off shore, till you get abreast of Taroot, when two small sandy isles nearly at the top of the bay, and a decrease of water, give timely notice. Here a vessel is safe from north-western gales, but the bottom is sand.

The fort of Kateef has three gates, and is of an irregular oblong form; the longest face, towards the sea, having a citadel in the northernmost corner or angle, which is supplied by a good spring of water, and supposed to have been built by the Portuguese. There are some good houses within the fort; the depth of water at the landing place is greater than at Seehat, as before described, but even here very inconvenient. A market is held outside the south fort gate every Thursday, and a good supply of mutton, rice, dates, musk, and water-melons of an extraordinary size (some thirty-five to forty lbs.) Wheat and barley are not produced in as great abundance as rice, and to the cultivation of this latter is attributed the unhealthy air of Kateef. Figs are here abundant and tolerably good. Some apricots and a few mangoes, pomegranates, and grapes, citrons and limes are cultivated. The brinjal or badinjoon, onions, and beans are to be seen in the gardens, which extend to a considerable length, skirted by the desert on the one side and the sea-beach on the other, and shaded by plantations of date trees, interspersed with hamlets; the whole well supplied with water from wells, and although the soil is sandy, it is capable of producing large crops.

The trade of Kateef, now trifling, is carried on principally with Bahrein, through which goods from Surat, spices, sugars, &c. &c., from India, are supplied. Bahrein* is in fact the key to Bahran, Kateef, and Anjeer, being both supplied from that island; Lahissa and the interior being dependent for those supplies which reach the Bedouins through this channel. The consumption hitherto has been but trifling, owing to the unsettled state of the country, and the Bedouins having removed to the northward Lahissa is supplied chiefly through Anjeer, as being a more direct communication: this of course diminishes the trade of Kateef.

I shall enumerate the towns or villages under the government of Kateef:—

	Population.
Kateef town	4,000
Suburbs of ditto	2,000
Taroot	2,400
Sufwa	2,400
Awameeah	2,400
Liam	800
Jisha	560
Ummoolkman	1,600
Yaroodeah	1,200
Seehat	2,000

The above are walled towns.

The following open villages:—	Population.
Mullahah	400
Lugooah	400
Khoeldeah	1,600
Chés-il-Tobe	480
Chés-il-Bari	560
Hilutumheish	1,200
Debebi	1,200

Revenues,	G. Crowns.
Jahand, or war-tax, paid by the villagers and townsmen, as not being liable to be called into the field. This is paid in cash and does not vary	20,000
Revenue, one-tenth of total produce, collected in kind, such as rice, dates, &c	50 to 60,000
Sea customs only	5 to 6,000
Fisheries	A trifling tax
Anchorage fees	

There is also a small revenue arising from the Pearl Fishery, but this ought more properly to be considered as appertaining to Bahrein.

There are neither Hindoos nor Christians residing at Kateef at the present time, nor could I procure any person who, in the present unsettled state of affairs, would officiate as a broker. To the accomplishment of this object I had turned my attention, but failed in the completion of the principal wish I had formed regarding Kateef. No doubt the present crisis is extremely unfavourable, as the Turks have been busily employed levying contributions, and the monied men are anxious to screen themselves from notice.

June 28th.—On the morning of 28th Sheikh Mushruf-aál-ul-Arreeur came to me to offer to supply the cattle I required to convey me to Lahissa, under the promise he had made on 22nd instant, and as I could not depend on the influence of the Turk, who was now recalled, and his Government of course subject to imbecility, I gladly accepted this offer. The cattle were sent for to his Bedouin camp, at the distance of a few miles from Kateef, on the skirt of the desert, where he had collected them within the last day or two. I received a letter from Mahomed, his uncle, promising every assistance in his power, and as Mushruf proposed to go over to his uncle's camp on the way to Lahissa, I proposed to him to accompany me. The cattle were accordingly brought, and the Sheikh supplied six of his own saddle horses. When we had finished a hasty evening's repast, in which the Sheikh joined, Eusoof Agha was announced; he came from the governor, Khuleel Agha, to request me to defer my departure, as he expected to go off in a few days, and proposed that I should accompany him. Eusoof Agha was at the same time directed to impress me with an idea that I could not depend on the Bedouins. I had received little attention from Khuleel Agha; he had only two deputies, Turks, and about sixty Arabs from the villages, in his pay, and who would now be discharged; he had been himself recalled, as also his deputies, therefore his power ceased. As I did not wish to be troubled with so useless a companion, I selected the Sheikh in preference, and chose to depend on the protection of the Bedouin, who would even in the other case have been called on by the Turk to protect himself as well as me. I sent a reply to the Agha that as Mushruf accompanied me to his uncle's camp, and that as I had paid the Bedouins of this tribe for the hire of their camels, I conceived myself in perfect safety, particularly as I was invited by Sheikh Mahomed to visit him, if possible; and therefore I did not conceive that a further delay would be agreeable to the Pacha, who might justly conceive it to be unnecessary. I therefore committed this to writing, hoping to have the pleasure to meet the Agha at his master's camp and bid him adieu. To Eusoof Agha I made a small present in return for his attention on my landing. He was very desirous to know whether there had been any present sent for the Agha; in reply to which he was told that the Sheikh had supplied the cattle, and probably would expect a present, which, however, would depend on the expedition he used in forwarding my views. He departed apparently well satisfied both with himself and me, as also with the nature of the reply to his master.

Route.—We marched at 6 P. M. from the W. 2 miles village of Seehat, and in an hour and half reached Mushruf's N. 3 miles. Gamp of Bedouins, pitched in tents near the wells in the desert, on the skirt of the date plantations, round which we had been passing. Here we encamped a'l'Arabe, and lay down in the open plain, the moon shining beautifully bright on the white sand, which resembled the ocean in extent, and in the form or appearance of the surface in many places. We had an abundant supply of water from those wells, which are known by the name of Maä-ul-Bedranee, and are close to the village of Yaroodeeah. The distance from hence to Kateef is about two miles.

June 29th.—On the evening of Tuesday, 29th, we marched at 6 P.M., and had much difficulty to encounter in loading the baggage, although all the loads were remarkably light, the generality being of the size of bullock-loads, as used in India. However the Arabs were determined to save their camels as much as possible, and would not allow any person to ride till the Sheikh interfered. We launched into the desert a motley crew, and marched W. 3 miles; crossed a stream of water, two miles further we came to a small well, where we watered, and then marched seven miles W. by S.; here we halted at three and lay down in the desert to refresh, as the Arabs were pleased to denominate this kind of bivouac, where there was neither water, forage, nor fire. I used entreaty to induce the Sheikh to proceed, as we had only five miles further to reach our stage, where fresh or sweet water was not to be expected, and our supply of this most necessary article was expending very fast. The Arabs paid no attention to my advice, and made free with every water skin they could lay their hands on; at 5 A.M. of 30th we marched and soon reached the salt wells at Oozoomeeah. Our course was W. by S., five miles. Here we halted, and had but one skin of water for the whole party. I ordered a well to be dug in the hope of procuring better water, but did not succeed. The whole of this march had been over a desert of sand hills and flat sandy plains; the surfaces of the latter were covered with a thick crust of caked salt, through which the cattle sunk very deep at every step, and on these parts there was not a trace of verdure. On the sand hills, which were deep, there were a few tufts of grass and rushes, and some stunted brown bushes, very thickly scattered, and in general a profusion of a shrub which grows in the form of a round bunch or bush; it is very green, full of a saltish and sour liquid, its leaves are thick, of a long oval form, and fully saturated with this liquid; the camels sometimes eat of it, but do not appear to be fond of it or to prefer it. From the ashes of this shrub a strong potash is procured; it is called Ishnan, which appears to be the Arabic name of alkali, or rather the name of the plant from which alkali is procured. The heat during the day was intolerable, and the hot wind of the desert blew in blasts so strong as to render respiration difficult.

An intelligent Arab informed me that there are not any villages in any part of this desert, excepting to the north or north-west, where there are seven hamlets containing each from 15 to 150 families in huts, who have a few date trees and a little cultivation. To the west and south-west the whole country is a desert.

June 30th.—Marched at 6 P.M. June 30th, and halted at 9-15 to refresh, as yesterday night. We procured a little bad stinking water; the air was cool, and a few hours' sleep refreshed us after the intolerable heat of the day. Our march had been over sand hills, but we did not pass over another salt plain: tufts of grass and rushes more profusely scattered; some rosemary bushes were the only addition to the plants of yesterday.

July 1st.—July 1st marched to complete our stage at 5-5 A.M. and halted at 7-45 at the wells of Maä ul-Moolliheh. We saw the hill of El-Dam, bearing S. by W. Lahissa, I was told, was immediately behind this hill. To the west of our situation, between this and Oomoorabia, there is no water to be procured, and it is two long stages; they said we were not to halt this night, but must proceed on as far as possible, and carry one day's water with us. We watered at the well previous to mounting; the water in it was much decreased by this day's expenditure; it supplies some wandering Arabs, whose abode is in the desert, tending flocks of sheep and goats, of which they have about two hundred. Our visit was not agreeable to them. I doubt whether the Sheikh was as liberal to them as to his own people, who were all supplied with mutton from the flocks of these Bedouins.

July 1st.—Marched at 6-30 P. M., and contrary to expectation we halted after the noon had gone down, but here we could neither procure water nor any other requisite. I was not aware of the determination of the Sheikh to remain till morning, and fell asleep without covering. The Bedouins are certainly the most uncomfortable travellers in the universe; they make no preparation, and have no plan to guide them. The appearance of the desert altered very much in the last march. We quitted those extraordinary sand hills which resembled the billows of the ocean in their form, rising one after the other, and abruptly breaking. I observed that this break was generally towards the south. About 9 o'clock we ascended a rising hill. The depth of sand was not so great, and we passed several hills of this description before our halt at 12-30 P.M.

July 2nd.—Marched at 5 A.M. to complete our stage, and arrived at 8-30 A.M. We saw a very large flock of antelopes—I suppose two hundred,—being the first game I had seen since we set out. Here we halted in the desert for the day, and had the prospect of a long march before we could procure water; halting at night generally caused an unnecessary consumption of our supply.

July 2nd.—Sheikh Mushruf had been very importunate to obtain a present. I had given him to understand that it was my intention to present him with a remembrance or token of my friendship, which I purpose to give him on my arrival at his uncle's camp which we expected to reach on the morning following. He however prevailed on me to give it this evening, as he said he purposed to go in advance, and he wished to have some testimony of my satisfaction to wear on his arrival. I accordingly prepared what I considered a very handsome present, and sent it to him; he received it and appeared well satisfied. However he shortly returned to my tent, and commenced a conversation respecting the hire of the horses, which I always considered had been lent to me as a compliment, and that the present sent was to satisfy him for all attention shown to the party. He insisted on my paying down ten dollars a head for the horses. As all the people had been paid for their cattle, he was determined to be paid for his, and said that if I did not acquiesce he would march off and leave me where I was. There was no alternative. I was obliged to agree and open my baggage to get the money, as he would not defer till to-morrow his demand. His conduct was that of a barbarian who had got his prey in his power, and determined not to lose the opportunity lest another so favourable should not offer. We had no water, nor could we procure any. I was happy to put an end to the uproar by paying sixty dollars.

A report of thieves having been seen was then spread, but to this I replied that the only thieves in this desert were of his own tribe, and that he could not alarm me on that score, that I should not comply with any requisition he might make for defending me, as he was answerable for my safety. He perceived I was resolute and determined. Myself and three or four of the party being well armed, he thought it too hazardous to play any tricks. My chagrin throughout was a good deal augmented by the recollection that a part of the present which I had sent to this barbarian consisted of a pair of very handsome Cashmere shawls, which the Imam of Muscat had presented to me on my departure, and this circumstance could not fail to present to my mind a contrast in which the Bedouin appeared to still greater disadvantage.

We marched at 7 P.M., having been delayed by these altercations more than an hour and a half. At 11-30 we arrived at the Bedouin camp at Ubwab, composed of three hundred tents; these were of the tribe of Oomoor. Here we halted, and refreshed on some bad water, lay down for the night as usual, and started at 5-20 A.M. of 3rd July. This camp was situated on the border of a salt plain, which was bounded by some broken hillocks. At 8-15 A.M. we arrived at a very large camp of Bedouins of the Beni Khalid tribe, under Sheikh Mahomed and Sheikh Majeed, who were pitched in this plain called Oomerubeah. The former waited on me. He is an old man, very deaf. He was so encumbered with clothes that I am surprized he could bear the load. He did not wear shoes, although the sand was so hot that I could not possibly walk over it. It appeared ridiculous to see a man wearing a costly shawl on his head, thick scarlet cloth robe, and under-robe of gold tissue, and at the same time insensible to the comfort of shoes in a burning desert. Our conversation could not be very interesting, and as the old man was obliged to keep the fast of Ramazan, under a burning sun in this horrid desert, I did not think it would appear polite or hospitable to detain him. Compliments and assurances of friendship having been profusely expended, the old gentleman departed barefoot.

I had now an opportunity to bring Mushruf to an account for his conduct to me in the desert, and had him so completely in my power at the present moment as he thought he had me in the afternoon of the 2nd. I wrote a letter to Sheikh Mahomed detailing the particulars. A large assembly had been fortunately collected at the moment this epistle arrived, which was read aloud to the deaf Sheikh, and consequently heard by the by-standers, many of whom had heard from Mushruf that I had not been liberal to him or to his people. This falsehood soon became too evident. He had neglected to divide a part of the hire of the cattle, and the people became clamorous. The old man appeared sorely vexed at his conduct, and his uncle Majeed came after sunset to offer any recompense for the conduct of the nephew, who had disgraced himself and his tribe. The uncle wished the present and the sixty dollars to be returned, but this I declined, and explained that it was not the value of the one, or the amount of the other, that had induced me to mention the subject; that I felt deeply insulted by the conduct of Mushruf, to whom I had been more than liberal, with a hope of showing his uncles how much I esteemed their friendship, which this breach of confidence and good faith would not cement; that my respect for the Sheikhs was the only inducement to prevent me from referring the subject to the Pacha. To this he replied, I need not refer to the Pacha, as he was determined to produce Mushruf on the morrow, and to punish him in a most exemplary manner. Having promised this, I was desirous to change the subject, and allow him time to consider at leisure the consequences to be expected from a repetition of such an insult. After coffee and smoking he took leave, and I retired to bed. Mushruf came attended by two or three decent Arabs. He appeared so truly penitent, and so fully confessed the whole trick, that it was evident the fear of the morrow operated. He threw himself at my feet and implored me to allow him an opportunity of avoiding the disgrace that awaited his past conduct. I thought it prudent to consider his rank, and to seize the opportunity of conciliating his tribe in preference to urging a point which was doubtful, and therefore granted him pardon.

On the morning of the 4th I returned Sheikh Mahomed's and Sheikh Majeed's visits, more particularly with a view to expediting my departure, which was fixed for the evening. The fairest promises and the strongest assurances of friendship were as profusely lavished on this occasion as at the former interview, and both the Sheikhs appeared so well versed in the art of deception, that it was difficult to perceive the motive which induced them to delay providing the cattle. They talked of parties of robbers of the [illegible] tribe having been seen near Lahissa, tried to raise various reports of the dangers to be encountered or expected on the march, all of which was intended as a pretext to raise the hire of the cattle, and to induce me to promise a valuable present. These Sheikhs, as I have seen from the relation in which they stand with their tribes, are the persons to whom a traveller must apply for cattle to convey himself and his baggage, as also for guards to protect it. Should the traveller procure cattle through any other medium, the Sheikh is not answerable for his safety, and would be the first to rob and carry off the booty. I had heard a very favourable report and character of Sheikh Mahomed and Sheikh Majeed, and entered their camp with the expectation of finding them deserving this opinion. Their appearance and address, aided by the assiduity of their assurances, might have led me to place implicit confidence in them, had not the occurrence in the desert fully developed the character of the Bedouin in the person of their nephew, whose first appearance and acquaintance had made the most favourable impression.

Having heard that Sheikh Mahomed purposed to despatch a Causid in quest of the Pacha's camp, I requested permission to send a letter by this opportunity to the Pacha's vizeer. The Sheikh promised to forward it.

The 5th July passed in messages, promises, evasion, and professions, and the day closed with a hasty visit from Sheikh Mahomed, who reported all the dangers, impossibilities, and difficulties of proceeding. I closed this interview with insisting on the necessity of my proceeding to Lahissa, as my arrival there would release him from an incumbrance, and free him from all further responsibility. About an hour after his departure Sheikh Majeed arrived, and assured me that we should march the following evening.

I had experienced much inconvenience from not being provided with a horse, and used every exertion to procure one since my arrival in this camp, but owing to the recent disturbances and unsettled state of this country, horses have become very scarce. The few mares that are seen in the Arab camps are kept for breeding. The male foals are seldom considered of sufficient value (in comparison with female) to be reared up. As the owner would be deprived of the use of the dam for several months, the male foals are generally reared on the milk of camels. The few of either offered to me for sale were miserable colts or old mares, and the price demanded was in the proportion of German crowns to Bombay rupees, according to the general usage of that presidency.

July 6th.—I passed this day in misery. The quantity of water I had drank on the march and the bad quality of it has had a very disagreeable effect, which was this day accompanied by fever and thirst which could not be satiated. The hot wind of the desert set in at noon, and continued till the evening, which closed with disappointment. I have only to repeat that the procrastination, duplicity, falsity, deception, and fraudulence of the Bedouin cannot be described by one to an European in language which would present to his mind the real character of these hordes of robbers. To attempt to argue with them on the principles of justice, right, or equity is ridiculous; and to attempt to insist on their adhering to promises or agreements is equally fruitless, unless you possess the means of enforcing compliance. The agreement I had made with Sheikh Mushruf was, that he was to supply a certain number of camels to convey my party to Lahissa, paying four German crowns per head; that we were to arrive in four days, his uncle's camp being only three marches distant from Kateef, and one march distant from Lahissa. I consented to advance three German crowns per head on account of the cattle, and he said he would pay me the compliment of supplying me with his own horses. On my arrival at Sheikh Mahomed's camp I expected from the first interview to have brought Mushruf to a sense of the impropriety of his conduct on the march, and to prevent a recurrence of imposition, but the hoary bearded Bedouin was too well versed in deceit. He said that Mushruf had no authority to hire the people's camels to me further than to this camp; that it rested with himself to agree with me for their hire to Lahissa, for which he demanded two German crowns for each camel. He had promised repeatedly to refund the sixty German crowns. This promise he did not fulfil, and added another imposition to the treachery practised by his nephew.

On the morning of the 7th the black tents of the Bedouin began to disappear gradually; their camp presented some bare spots. A march towards Lahissa had been long meditated, and the old Sheikh had found himself obliged to comply with the orders of the Turkish officer at Lahissa, although he grumbled very much at the hardship of being obliged to move his camp, at the expense of cleaning two or three wells for the convenience of the camp. This might have cost about five dollars for labour. In the evening the cattle arrived for my party, but we did not set off till eight o'clock. We marched by a retrograde route, which course we continued till 3 of 8th, when we halted. I had much trouble in inducing the Bedouin leader of our party to push on to his stage; he frequently attempted to come to a halt in a situation where water was not to be procured, and, according to the old custom, to set off again in the morning. By being very obstinate I carried the point, and we arrived at 3 o'clock at a well which afforded a good supply of water. This spot is called Hafferah.

We marched from the well at Hafferah at 7-30 P.M of 8th, crossed the desert, keeping an E.S.E. course till 6 A.M. of 9th, when we halted at a well of good water called Domeezee. At day-break we passed part of the Bedouin camp at the wells Ein Dar, but the Bedouins would not allow us to halt there. I suppose they did not wish to be troubled with our party, as we would have drawn a large quantity of water, and therefore pushed us off two hours march, although much fatigued. The men who had been sent as guards behaved very ill these two nights past: they quitted us in the desert, and lay down to sleep. It was useless to speak to them on this or any other subject, and their replies were so impertinent that it was better to avoid altercation with them. It is the usual practice of these Bedouins to appear meek and humble when bargaining with the traveller, who, when he has entered the desert, is completely at the mercy of the lords of the soil, who rule with despotism and impose at pleasure. If any disagreement takes place, the Bedouins [illegible] their passengers, leaving them to famish for want of water.

Sheikh Mahomed was encamped to the N. E. at the wells called Salasil.

On the evening of 9th the Bedouin camel-drivers wished to follow the example of the guards men of the party, and to join Sheikh Mahomed's camp, under pretence of obtaining provisions. As it might have caused the delay of a day, I ordered them to be provided with rice, the only article of which we could spare a portion. Having once more satisfied the impositions of those turbulent barbarians, we marched at 9-15 P.M.; at 11 we passed the village of Hoodia to the left, being the only walled or settled habitation of man that we had seen. In its neighbourhood the land is cultivated, and there were several flocks of sheep near the walls. At 7 A.M. of 10th we passed a fine spring of delicious water in a small date plantation, and at 8-15 halted at the village of [illegible], where there is an abundant supply of water and date gardens. Near this village is an extensive lake which fertilizes the plain, but the salt desert soon checks its operation. I observed some cotton bushes in a garden. Marched at 10-30 P.M. of the 10th. Crossed several high sand hills to gain the direct road, and to enable us to round the head of the lake. We then crossed an extensive salt plain, and keeping a southerly direction reached Lahissa at 6 A.M. of 11th. About two miles from Lahissa to the left we passed two large villages, near which there is a lake.

I selected a spot near the fort of Foof, in which the Kashif resided, and pitched my tents in a garden well supplied with water. During this operation a chawss arrived from the Kashif to inform me that [illegible] of my arrival. I therefore returned my thanks to the Kashif for this mark of public respect.

(*To be continued.*)

AT a ball at the Duchess of Bojano's, in Paris, her sister, the Princess of St. Elia, appeared as the Press in a robe covered with the pages and titles of several journals printed on satin.

A MORMON DILEMMA.—The prospect of a governmental prohibition of polygamy excites much alarm in Utah. The *Vidette* of that country, a journal opposed to polygamy, has a curious letter from a woman asking what, if polygamy is abolished, "will become of all the women that are situated like myself, the fourth wife of a laboring man, who supports us in comfort by industry and economy, but whose means would be [illegible] without his daily income arising from his labor, and [illegible] the poor children bear the stigma of illegitimacy, as they naturally will, if the tie that binds me to their father is annulled;"

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* Bahrein is an island; the continent opposite is called Bahran.

[illegible] on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 1d. "
Do. " Demand ....
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland ....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0½d. "

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight.......... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 4th May 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £800,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes.......... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... . 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... . 5 " "
" " 12 " ... . 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बांक अफ हींदुस्थान, चाइना, अंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	105,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " .. .. 2s. 0¾d. "
3 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
2 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
1 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand 2s. 0d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay, 18th April 1866 J. BEATTIE, Agent.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE	CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£250,000.
BEING PAID UP	£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England, and London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st May 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .. ..at 2s. 0d.
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ....at 1s. 11½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.......... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH.
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM [illegible], Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—

Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Redemption from Disease.—The hidden cause, the unsuspected source, of many a wasting sickness and failing strength have been developed by these admirable Pills, and the application of the Ointment to the malady thus discovered has rescued many valuable lives from a continued torture and premature end. Piles, in all the many forms under which they afflict mankind, such as fistulas, strictures, inflammations, ulcerations, internal, external, recent or chronic, are thus safely and speedily brought to a state of ease, and thence conducted to lasting cure. Both Ointment and Pills are innocent in composition; both are healing, purifying, and comforting; both are gentle in operation, and assist each other, ever helping, never harming Nature's acknowledged laws.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT., No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, China White MATTING and Manilla CIGARS No. 2. Apply to Forbes Street. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

FOR SALE, a handsome PARK PHÆTON, self-driving: never been used; built under the owner's superintendence by FULLER & Co., Bath. Price Rs 1,000. To be seen at the Veterinary Company's Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a SODA WATER MACHINE —150—with Leathers, Bands, Indicator, Bottling Machine, 100 gross Soda Water Bottles, 9 cases Sulphuric Acid, 25 cwt. Whiting, and all other necessaries for the manufacture of Soda Water. Will be sold at Invoice Price.
J. A. BROWN & Co.,
3rd May 1866. 13 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY the 21st May next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 39 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators
No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE —

Two Hand Lathes, 10 inches centres, 12 feet bed, with compound slide rest, hand rest and top driving apparatus.

One Screw-cutting Lathe, 7½ inches centres, 10 feet bed, with carriage and compound slide rest, grab chuck, top driving apparatus, and complete set of change wheels.

To be seen at the "Prince of Wales" Press Co.'s House, Colaba.
27th April 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, in Tamarind Lane. opposite Jaffer's, Fort.

HARNESS JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best German Silver Ornamented double stitched and buckled Buggy and Carriage Harness, with Saddle Cloths, &c., complete, by Middlemore, of London. Priced moderate to ensure quick sale.

Also just Landed,

One handsome and fashionable Wagonette Mail Phaeton, with hood and canopy, lamps, pole, and shafts, by Jones.

Two ditto ditto with reversible seats to back, lamps, pole, shafts and furniture, by Henderson & Co.

Two Cab Buggies with silver mounted lamps and furniture, by Hutchings and Otto, of Dorchester.

One handsomely shaped small sized Landau Sociable, with lamps and pole, by Startin.

One elegant small-sized Miniature Brougham, with circular class frontage and double venetians all round, by ditto.

One ditto ditto, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

One handsome Cane-bodied Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton.

One handsome Cab Buggy on C. Spring, by Silk.

One slightly used shell pattern ditto, by ditto.

One Pill Box, with lamps and shaft, by Wilson, suitable for Doctors and Brokers, and other Carriages, to be seen at RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
14th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Wait for the End. A Story. By Mark Lemon	4	8
Dictionary of British Indian Dates	2	12
Carpenter's Comprehensive Dictionary of English Synonyms	2	0
Kent's Commentary on International Law, revised with notes and cases brought down to the present time. Edited by J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Barrister at Law, &c.	12	0
Rankine's Manual of Applied Mechanics. 3rd edn. '64	9	8
The Lady with the Golden Hair. By A. Dumas	1	8
Barrington. By Charles Lever	1	8
The Three Fenian Brothers. By an Irishman	0	12
The Royal Elizabethan Book of Fate	3	12
The Treasury of Geography, corrected to date, 1866	7	8
Broom's Constitutional Law, viewed in relation to Common Law. New Edn. 1856	24	0
Quain's Anatomy. Part II. The Heart, Blood Vessels, &c., &c. Illustrated. By Sharpey, Thomson, and Cleland	8	0
Captain Castagnette: his surprising, almost incredible, adventures	3	12
Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania, Native Flowers, Berries and Insects, drawn from life. Illustrated in verse and brightly described. By Louisa Anne Meredith. (A very handsomely got up book)	35	0
The Smoker's Text-Book. By J. Hamer	2	0
A Son of the Soil. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)	15	12
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates. Corrected to Feb '66.	12	0
The Wreck of the *London*	0	12
The Demons of the Sea. By W. S. Hayward	1	8
Friend Eli's Daughter, and other tales	1	8
Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 1 N. S., with Patterns	5	12
Ditto Supplement, bound	8	0
Orthopraxy; the Mechanical treatment of deformities, &c. of the Human Frame. By H. H. Bigg	7	8
Artemus Ward; his book	0	12
——— among the Mormons	0	12
Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church, 2 vols	24	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion	3	12
Nursery Rhymes, new and old	3	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate.	0	8
Plays—Unprotected Female. Cool as a Cucumber. Practical man. Each	0	8
Our Farm of Four Acres, &c	0	12
Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol.	5	12
Born Again. By Rev. J. Winslow	2	0
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———The Princess	3	12
———Poems	6	12
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Davis on Flexions of the Uterus	3	0
A Barrister's Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
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Miniature Drill (in box)	5	0
The true history of a little ragamuffin. By author of "A Night in a Workhouse"	[illegible]	8
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Lord Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings	3	8
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100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts, for the Violin	1	2
25 Caprices or Studies for ditto. By Rode	1	2
Bellini's Norma, complete for the Violin	1	2
100 Dances for the Flute	0	12
Mackney's 100 Negro Songs, words and music	0	12
120 Songs of Ireland, words and music	0	12
The Bengallee Baboo. Song written by J. O. Pierce. Sung by Dave Carson	2	0

28th April 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

A very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

Two first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by W. and T. Thorn, and Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canbody Ditto, by T. Harton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, for a single horse, by McNaught and Smith.

A very light new English-built single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*E. P. Bouverie,*

A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Long Acre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

Just Landed ex-*William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex-*Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat, to it with lamps. A neat, commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon.*

Two very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

A very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Jones.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

A set of very best covered Buckles, single Horse Harness, Mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladie's, Gentlemen, and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre, and a first-rate English-built second-hand four seated small Open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shaft, only Imported in November last.

The Property of Two Gentlemen.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—
8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 " " " 20 to " 30
12 " " " 26 to " 35
14 " " " 32 to " 40
16 " " " 40 to " 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs ....Rs. 20
" six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars..........Rs. 25 to 40
" 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.

Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames ....Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... " 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

	Rs.	
Plain beaded pattern	25	0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28	0
Chased and beaded pattern	30	0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30	0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	35	0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38	0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50	0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—

	Rs.	
Table Knives per doz.	22	0
Dessert " " "	18	0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork	7	0
Table Steels. Each	1	8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, we charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, and as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make the necessary remittance with their orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—*One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

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Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.

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Chairman.

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The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, to close an account, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

Gents Soft Merino Shirts	11	doz.
Do. do. do.	21	do.
Do. White do. do.	43	do.
White Cotton do.	17	do.
Do Cotton Drawers	30	do.
Best Merino Socks	161	do.
Girls' Stockings	40	do.
Braces	200	do.
Earthenware Copeland's Table Plates	170	do.
Soup do.	110	do.
Cheese do.	77	do.
Cups and Saucers of sizes	72	do.

STATIONERY.

Superfine large Bank Post Overland Paper,	137	Reams.
Do. do. Commercial Post Paper	185	do.
Do. do. Bank Letter Paper	74	do.
Highly finished Note Paper	250	do.

Also, on the same date, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, comprising Round and Dining Tables, Blackwood and Jackwood Cots, Sofas, Pier Tables, a small invoice of Clocks, &c., &c.

And at 1 P. M., any Carriages and Horses offering.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended; a very small quantity now left.

Just received a fresh batch of superior Neilgherry Tea.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 5th May 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

By order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Surrufally Abdool Cadder:—

H × C
786 | 820—35 Cases Oil Tumblers.
25 Bales No. 30 Water Twist.
20 do. 1000 Pieces of Grey Shirtings, 6 lb.
5 do. 250 do. do. 8¼ do.
10 do. 500 do. do.

One large Black Retriever Slut, aged 3 months.
A second-hand Hansom Cab.
A Grey half Arab Horse, young and sound, stands about 14 hands.

AT 1 P M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of Roognath Gopaldass, and order of Messrs. Gaddum and Co.:—

F E } 5 Bales 1500 lbs. No. 30 Water Twist, by 80 by 91,
G } 503, 518, 528.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WINES, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "SOMERSET HOUSE," BREACH CANDY.

On TUESDAY the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the very valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Wines, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of JAMES FRASER HORE, Esq., proceeding to Europe, at his residence, "Somerset House," Breach Candy, the same comprises a very handsome blue and gold Dinner Service for 24 persons, a set of very rich flowered Glass Ware for 24 persons with Ruby Hock Glasses, Ice Plates, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, &c., to match, also a set of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware for 12, with green Hock Glasses, Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, Water Goglets, Pickle Jars, Fruit Dishes, Celery Vases, Sugar Basins, &c., Plated Ware, best Cutlery for 48 and 12 persons respectively, by Lund and Harrison Brother and Louson, elaborately open Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as half round Pier Tables, Circular, Oval, Writing, Sofa and other Tables, Round Dining Do., a set of ditto in four pieces, and one centre ditto., Camp ditto, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Music Stand, Convertible Ottoman forming two Sofas and two Chairs, Easy, Priedieu, Drawingroom, China Japanned and American Chairs, Chiffoniers, single, double and four light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, Bronze double light Wall Shades and Table Lamps, a handsome Brussel Carpet, large Tea Poys, Horned Hat-stand, Screens, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schroder, an excellent going Ormolu Clock, English Walnutwood Drawing-room Chairs and Music Stool, a handsome Ivory inlaid Round Table, Whatnot Sittee, Book Shelves, Table Ornaments, two large four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes, single and double Washing Tables, Dressing Tables, English Mahogany, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Gown Stands, Chests of Drawers, a Chubb's Treasure Chest, about 40 dozen of very choice and superior Sherry, also Brandy, Champagne, Claret, &c., a small assortment of fine Oilmanstores, a collection of choice Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M., on the first day of the sale.

An excellent English-built four-seated Sociable with glass enclosures, by "Edwin Kesterton," of Long Acre. An elegant English-built four-seated Circular glass fronted Brougham, by ditto. A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, by Lewis of Salisbury. A pair of handsome Grey high caste Arab Carriage Horses. And a pair of fast trotting serviceable Bay Arab ditto. Sets of double plated Harness, Saddle and Bridle, by Peat of London, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, HORSES, &c., AT THE MOUNT, MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Brougham, Horses, &c., of the late HENRY BROOKS, Esq., at his late residence at the Mount, Mazagon, the same comprises rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, very handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Services, a set of best Plated Dish Covers containing 6 pairs of Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle and Liqueur Stands, Tea Tray, Salvers, Tea Set, Bread Basket, branched and other Candlesticks, a set of best Plated Spoons and Forks in case for 12, handsome Fruit Knives and Forks in case for 12 persons, a case of superior Cutlery, elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Work, Writing Chess, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing-room, Easy, Priedieu, Rocking, Reclining and other Chairs, a set of Dining ditto, in 4 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Watnots, Hat and Music Stands, Dumb Waiter, large four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, English Mahogany Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Carpets, Hanging Argand side and centre Lamps, Pictures, a splendid Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich Table Ornaments, Vases, Books, Plants, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An excellent and Roomy four-seated English-built Brougham, by "Startin and Mackenzie," with a pair of handsome fast going Horses and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Monday next, the 7th instant.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Smith Keynton & Co., to submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned, towards the end of May, a magnificent suite of Gilt Furniture of the most expensive description, manufactured expressly for a native gentleman in Bombay; also a variety of other first-class goods imported by the same Firm.

Further particulars and time and place of sale will be announced shortly.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.

One Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons. To be seen at the General Financial Office, Bell Lane.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th May 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, at the depot of Messrs. Coorjee Mowjee & Co., at 3 P. M., on account and risk of the first purchaser, Govind Girdhur:—

351 Candies Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton.

The above Cotton will be delivered by the selection of the purchasers.

SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Musjid Bunder, at 3 P. M., by order of Mamon Abdoolla Hajee Allarakia, and on account and risk of the first purchasers, Shaw Kurpal, Donger Thucker, Velljee Bhojee, and Thucker Shamjee Ladha:—

700 Bags Kutch Hooda Rice, per Ship *Avabhoy*, from Calcutta.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kalbadavie Road, Cavel Street, near the Portuguese Chapel, at 10 A. M., the Household Furniture &c., belonging to the late Messrs. G. REBELLO and P. DESOUZA, the same comprising of Glass Ware, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Almira, Pictures, Wallshades, Hanging Lamps, Cooking Utensils, &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T. Cloths.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.
5 " Covered Ground Prints.
9 " Madder Regatta Stripes.
87 Boxes Cherry Fruits.
40 " superior Rubin Red Champagne.
21 " " Cos des Tournel Claret.
156 " " Madeira.
50 " rich Morocco Leather.
6 " superior Hats.
116 Pieces of Marble Slabs for Tables and Tombs of different sizes.
4 Pairs large size Looking Glasses.
1200 Rolls superior Wall Papers.
24 Boxes of assorted Perfumes.
50 Flower Vases with Domes.
13 Musical Boxes of 4 to 12 tunes.
2½ Pair Gilt Frames with Glasses.
50 Spare assorted sizes Glass Domes.

On account and risk of the Indentor, Somjee Lalljee —
4 Cases sundry Glassware.
On account and risk of the Indentor, Abu Fakira:—
12 Casks Dram Tumblers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 5th May 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8 in Meadow Street, the property of a gentleman, proceeded to England, consisting of Blackwood Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Chest of Drawers, Bedsteads, Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Pictures, Lamps, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other Articles. Also, a large quantity of Bombay Bottled Porter in Quarts, and a few Cases of fresh Kingsford's Oswego Prepared Corn for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c.

ALSO,

By order of the Shipping Master, the Effects of various deceased persons, amongst which are some new Bombay made large and small Working Boxes, a new China Silk Shawl, Handkerchiefs, Wearing Apparel, Ship Chests, and sundries.

BASS'S BEER FOR SALE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale a fresh batch of Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints, which he confidently recommends as being of first-rate quality.

SALE OF SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Pranlal Mathuradass, Esq., Agent Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at the Share Bazaar, near the Chartered Mercantile Bank, at 1 o'clock P. M., the undermentioned Shares, on account and risk of Bhoorashaw Girdhurlal viz.

18 Shares in the Bank of India. Two receipts viz. one for 12 Shares dated 12th October 1864, and another receipt for 6 Shares dated the 12th October 1865.

12 Shares in the Bank of India second issues. Two receipts viz. one receipt for 8 Shares dated the 12th October 1864, and another receipt for 4 Shares dated the 12th October 1865.

7 Shares of the Royal Bank of India Second Issues. A receipt dated the 11th October 1865.

40 Shares of the Central Bank of India as follows:—

20 Shares numbered 2401 to 2413, 1580 to 1585, 7434 to 7436, and 18880.

20 Shares Second Issue numbered 35776 to 35785, 29392 to 29401.

55 Shares of the Royal Bank of India, numbered 24961 to 24970, 18061 to 18075, 7876 to 7885, 226 to 235, 24471 to 24480.

TERMS CASH.

TO BE LET,

An upper-roomed Dwelling House, No. 23, at Oomerkhaddy Lane or Street, with compound, water well and waterpipes of Vehar Water, and good convenient premises for a family. Apply for particulars to Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, or at Khetwaddy 5th Gully.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
No. 8, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 5th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

19 Bales Grey Madapollams.
12 " " Shirtings.
15 " " T. Cloth.
14 " " Jacconets.
2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 50 in. 9 lb. 14 oz. to 10 lb.
1 " " " 50 in. 9 lb.
1 " " " 45 in. 9 lb.
1 " " " 40 in. 8 lb.
2 " " " 45 in. 10 lb.
2 Cases Sponge.

A quantity of Oilmanstores, Spirits, Wines, &c., consisting of assorted and Oriental Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Carrots, Raspberry Vinegar, Mustard Sauces, Turkey Figs, Ham, Veal, and Game Pies, Fruit in Syrup, Olives, French Capers, Cherry Brandy, Cordial Liqueurs, Holland Gin, &c., &c.

2 Cases Chocolate.
4 " Harness.
1 " Inkstands
1 " assorted Files.
A few Hydro Pumps for Gardens.
2 Basoons, in Cases, complete, by Distin.

AT 2 P. M.

A nearly new Mail Phaeton forming Wagonette, with a Grey Horse and Harness.

(Unless previously disposed of.)

A Silvery white Arab Horse, aged 6 years, free from vice and sound, goes both in Harness and Saddle.

SALE OF WROUGHT IRON THIEF AND FIRE-PROOF CHESTS AND SAFES.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of very superior Thief and Fireproof Chests and Safes with double and single Doors and duplicate keys, of various sizes.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFord & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware of a gentleman leaving India, consisting of Cut Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, Sofa, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Round, Pier, Sofa and Dining Tables, Camp Cots, Bedsteads, Screen, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Cheffoniers, Easy, Drawingroom and Dressingroom Chairs, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, a nearly new Cottage Pianoforte, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Monday the 7th inst.

SALE OF TUCKER'S LAMPS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of very elegant Tucker's Lamps, consisting of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 light Hanging Lustres; also single light Hanging and Table Lamps.

TEAK LOGS, FIRST CLASS AUSTRALIAN AND BORNEO HARDWOOD TIMBER, JARRAH, MAHOGANY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex *Devonshire, Impulse*, and *Beatrice*, consisting of Teak Logs, first class Australian and Borneo Hardwood Timber, Scantlings, Cuttings and Rafters.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specifications of each lot will be published, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andaree, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

(To close an account.)

28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.

Bombay, 5th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.